

Annual Commencement

OF THE

Law Department

OF

Columbian College

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

Washington, D. C.

Wednesday Eve'g, June 8. at 8 o'clock.

1870.

A. I. MUDD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FACULTY.

Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D.

President and Lecturer on Ethics and History of Law.

Hon. Ira Harris,

Lecturer on American Law.

Samuel Tyler, LL. D.

Instructor of Senior Class.

John C. Kennedy, Esq.

Instructor of Junior Class.

John Ordronaux, M. D. & B. L.

Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.

Order of Exercises.

MUSIC—MARINE BAND.....*Edgewood March*

Prayer.

MUSIC.....*Selection, Opera Zampa*

Anniversary Address,

Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter.

MUSIC.....*Crispino e la Comare*

Address to Graduates,

Samuel Tyler, LL. D.

MUSIC.....*List to the Mocking Bird*

Conferring of Degrees,

Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., President.

MUSIC.....*Rival Bird's Schottische*

Awarding of Prizes,

Prof. John C. Kennedy.

MUSIC.....*Jerome Park Galop*

Benediction.

GRADUATES.

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Residences.</i> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| ANDERSON, FRANK Y. | WASHINGTON |
| BAXTER, MATTHIAS C. | OHIO |
| BELL, W. PEIRCE | WASHINGTON |
| BENNETT, LYMAN H. | NEW YORK |
| BLISS, HENRY C. | VERMONT |
| BROWNING, ARTHUR | WASHINGTON |
| BROWNING, LIVINGSTON | MARYLAND |
| CALLAN, THOMAS H. | WASHINGTON |
| CHEW, FIELDER B. | GEORGETOWN |
| CLARKE, MORTIMER | WASHINGTON |
| CLENDENING, J. H. | MISSOURI |
| COLLETTE, JOHN R. | KENTUCKY |
| CONNOLLY, THOMAS A. | WASHINGTON |
| COOPER, GLENN W. | WASHINGTON |
| CORWIN, JOHN A. | OHIO |
| COURTNEY, MICHAEL L. | WASHINGTON |
| CREARY, WM. E. | MICHIGAN |
| CROCKER, J. S., JR. | WASHINGTON |
| DICKSON, CHARLES H. | INDIANA |
| ELLIOTT, HENRY R. | WASHINGTON |
| FOWLER, JOHN PRESTON | TEXAS |
| FULLER, N. A. | NEW YORK |
| GARNETT, HENRY W. | WASHINGTON |
| GREEN, WM. G. | NEW YORK |

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Residences.</i> |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| HALL, WM. F. | WASHINGTON |
| HANNA, JOHN F. | VIRGINIA |
| HARD, FRED D. | ILLINOIS |
| HAWKINS, JOHN JAY | INDIANA |
| HEWETT, M. L. | MARYLAND |
| HODGES, WYLLYS F. | WASHINGTON |
| HOLCOMB, CURTIS W. | CONNECTICUT |
| JOHNS, A. | OHIO |
| JOHNSON, HENRY C. | WASHINGTON |
| KASSON, CHAS. D. | NEW YORK |
| KING, HARRY | WASHINGTON |
| KING, HENRY F. | WASHINGTON |
| KEPNER, J. PRICE | PENNSYLVANIA |
| LEVY, LOUIS P. | VIRGINIA |
| LEWIS, CHAS. F. | NEW YORK |
| MANDEVILLE, JAMES M. | NEW YORK |
| MARTIN, J. EVERETT | MARYLAND |
| MASON, ROBT. | TENNESSEE |
| MERRILL, H. F. T. | MAINE |
| McINTIRE, EDWIN A. | PENNSYLVANIA |
| McMAHON, DANIEL | NEW YORK |
| McNIELL, JAMES M. | ILLINOIS |
| McPHERSON, ROBERT W. | MARYLAND |
| MURRAY, BENTLEY P. | NEW YORK |
| PHILLIPS, JOHN C. | GEORGETOWN |
| PRESCOTT, O. L. | MASSACHUSETTS |
| QUINN, WM. J. | NEW HAMPSHIRE |
| REDINGTON, JAMES K. | NEW YORK |
| SANDERS, HENRY P. | NEW YORK |
| SAMSON, CHARLES E. | WASHINGTON |
| SHORT, WILL A. | PENNSYLVANIA |

| <i>Names.</i> | <i>Residences.</i> |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| SINSABAUGH, DAVID | PENNSYLVANIA |
| THOMAS, CASSIUS M. | IOWA |
| TOOMEY, JAMES | PENNSYLVANIA |
| TOOMEY, JOHN A. | PENNSYLVANIA |
| UNDERWOOD, CHAS. H. | PENNSYLVANIA |
| WARNER, BRAINARD H. | PENNSYLVANIA |
| WEBSTER, GEO. E. | RHODE ISLAND |
| WHITAKER, A. J. | ILLINOIS |
| WILLIS, FRANK I. | PENNSYLVANIA |
| WOODS, LEE ROY | INDIANA |
| WOODWARD, THOS. C. | WASHINGTON |
| WRIGHT, MAURICE L. | NEW YORK |

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JAMES K. REDINGTON.

Vice President.

LIVINGSTON BROWNING.

Secretary.

BENTLEY P. MURRAY.

Treasurer.

CHARLES H. DICKSON.

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THOMAS H. CALLAN,

WILLIAM G. GREEN.

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(From Junior Class.)

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WM. M. EVANS,

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E. A. WETMORE,

S. L. STEPHENSON,

ADOLPH ERDMAN,

JAMES F. RUSSELL,

W. F. SLINNEY,

H. M. TALBOT,

JAMES H. STINE.

GRAND DISPLAY
OF
IMPUDENCE, GAS AND IGNORANCE,
AT THE
ANNUAL GRINDING
OF THE
GREEN BAG MACHINE,
RUN BY THE
COMBINED HIGH & LOW PRESSURE



FIVE DONKEY POWER
OF
COLUMBIAN COLLEGE,
AT THE
MEETING HOUSE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, '70.
AT EARLY CANDLE-LIGHT.

L. R. WOODS, CHEAP PRACTICAL PRINTER.

Wise Without, But Oh ! How Ignorant Within.



MUSIC—" *Shoo Fly, Don't Bodder Me.*"

PRAYER.

MUSIC—" *Blow ye Winds of Morn-i-ing.*"

Effusion of Superfluous Buncombe.



Mark out your plans plain before you ; shave not, neither chisel your landlady out of her board ; let awl your ways augur well ; be the tool of none ; nail your adversary when you are in the right ; if he be obstinate, hammer the right into him and let him hatch-it out at his leisure ; be not backward in tacking when required ; never leave a screw loose ; frame your pleadings well ; if successful, make your client "plank the ready ;" shun all vices ; let your rule be to act on the square, and be not one bit afraid but that some future day may see you on the bench en-compass-ed by as learned "lights" as the world ever saw.

MUSIC—" *Up in a Balloon, Boys.*"

FATHERLY ADVICE.

EGO



EGO

MUSIC—" *I'm Happy as a King.*"

REWARDS OF MERIT.

For the Good Little Boys.

MUSIC—" *It's Wonderful how we do it, but we do.*"

CHECKS ON PLAGIARISM.

MUSIC—" *The Egg-sell-ent Butterman.*"

JUST HATCHED.

An Eggs-traordinary Brood.

MUSIC—" *Oh, Crickey! Oh, Good Gracious.*"



Hippity, hoppity, here I come!
 Don't you perceive that I am some?
 W——ds is my name, before it *Lee Roy*,
 Aristocratic and jolly old boy.
 I've a few fine points, but I'm specially able
 To move that all bills "may be laid on the table."
 That's what I'm noted for! Isn't it fun
 To quash resolutions, then move to adjourn?
 But try all I can, on the last thing, you bet,
 I can't get ahead of old J. R. C—ll—te.

QUESTIONS IN LAW.

Prof.—"In whose reign was the Statute of Frauds passed?"
C-and-n-g—"King Anne."



BEFORE.



AFTER

S-ns-b-gh, S-ns-b-gh, nice little man,
 Tell us, we pray you, (that is, if you can,)
 How the Just[n]ini-ans felt when they saw
 That, after election, their words were not law?
 Again we beseech you, O nice little man!
 Tell us, dear S-ns-b-gh, Just [n] ini-an!

QUESTIONS IN SNOBOLOGY.

Teacher—"What is a fop?"

Scholar—"A vain man, of much ostentation; one whose ambition is to gain admiration by showy dress and *pertness*.

Teacher—"That's Wright."

Have you ever, *inter nos*, heard of H-dg-s,
 Who is full of parliamentary dodges?
 He has "points" without end,
 But as blunt, my dear friend,
 As the "Yaasir" and "Nosir" of H-dg-s.

McM-h-n, McM-h-n, do hold in your gas!
 You'll need it hereafter to buoy your "brass."
 Don't get so excited, 'twont help you one bit,
 For the gen'ral opinion is—"Ex nihil fit."



There was a little man,
De ville of far Pen Yan.
 A nice little,
 Sweet little,
 Ladies' little man.
 With little hands and little feet,
 With little smile and simper sweet,
 With little swagger as he goes,
 A little vain of what he knows,
 A little pompous, now and then,

But withal he was
 A nice little,
 Sweet little,
 Ladies' little man.
 Now this dear little man,
 Conjured up a little plan,
 Like a nice little,
 Sweet little,
 Ladies' little man,

With the laudable intent
 To become Class President,
 To have his rule and say
 With none to tell him nay,
 Be-cause-he-was-such
 A nice little,
 Sweet little,
 Ladies' little man.

His plan was this, you see :
 Of years he would go three,
 Not two, like other men,
 So the third would be again
 But an easy, light review,
 Leaving little else to do,
 For this nice little,
 Sweet little,
 Ladies' little man,

But to play his little game
 And immortalize his name !
 But the independent Class
 Quickly voted him an ——
 Though-still
 A nice little,
 Sweet little,
 Ladies' little man.

SHAKSPEARE.

SCENE FROM RUM-I-OWE AND JULI-EAT.

G-rn-t—"Do you bite your thumb at us, sir?"
C-nd-n-g—"No, sir. I do not bite my thumb at you, sir ;
 but I bite my thumb, sir."

K—g, you young giant, that you ought to be
 A "light" of the law, sir, we all will agree;
 For many an evening while we've sat around
 You have cast a full "fight," sir, on questions profound,
 But let us advise you, if fame you would win,
 Let all gas be external, and not from within.

There was a law student named Q-I-N,
 Who tried very hard to get in
 As one of a worthy committee.
 But he found it no go,
 The "majority" said, No,
 We can't have you on the committee.

M. C. B-x-t-r is my name,
 For short they call me Bax,
 I'm striving very hard for fame,
 With dignity and "specs."
 My voice is rather weak, I know,
 But still that's for the best,
 For all my nonsense thus will pass
 For wisdom in the West.

Chorus.—That's the go in Ohio,
 That's the way, sir, I shall play, sir.
 Pull the wool, the darkies fool,
 And pile up money all the day, ~~Sir~~.

Our Tradesmen—COOPER, FULLER, MASON, SCHAEFFER.
Our Little Man—SHORT. *Our Strong Man*—SAMSON. *Our Jewel*—GARNET. *Our Nobility*—EARLE, KING. *Our Huntsman*—FOWLER. *Our Lady*—HANNA. *Our Lady's man*—PAGE.

OUR PRESIDENT.



Far from the wilds of Waddington,
 Scarce known to human ken,
 He comes to swing the gavel o'er
 His wiser fellow-men.
 A Solon he may be at home,
 So let us all agree,
 To humor his delusion still,—
 His idiosyncrasy.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT.



OUR SECRETARY.



OUR TREASURER.

Dick's son.



OUR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.



Don't they look wise
 With their big, blinking eyes,
 And as brave as old Marco Bozzaris?
 But looks oft deceive,
 As you well will believe
 When you know what stupidity there is.

Puffed up with his place,
 How the big Chairman's face
 Is swelled with importance; to go forth
 An example most fit
 Of the old saw, to wit:
 "In authority brief clothed," &c.

THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

A *Noyes-y* Crew.

With their gloves and breeches tight,
 See how gently and polite
 They their duty try to do,
 Crowding every seat and pew

With the fair;

Never losing any chance
 To receive a tender glance,
 Or a gentle little squeeze,
 When the bouquets they can seize

From a pair

Of taper little hands—
 Shining bright with golden bands—
 Not unwilling that the thrill
 Of pleasure, like a rill

Should trickle through
 The nobby students' veins,
 Driving out their aches and pains,
 Making everything so lovely
 And the goose hang high

For the *Noyes-y* crew.

“Albeit the student shall not at any one day, do what he can, reach to the full meaning of all that ^{here} is laid down, yet let him in no way discourage himself, but proceed: for on some other day, in some other place (or perhaps on a second perusal of the same,) his doubts will be probably removed.”—*Coke*.

CATALOGUE

OF THE

OFFICERS AND STUDENTS

OF

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE,

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1870-'71.

“Deus Nobis Fiducia.”

WASHINGTON:
HENRY POLKINHORN & Co., PRINTERS.
1871.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

Elected in 1868.

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HENRY TAYLOR, Esq., “ “
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REV. JAMES P. BOYCE, D. D., Greenville, South Carolina.
REV. WM. T. BRANTLY, D. D., Atlanta, Georgia.

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TREASURER:

WILLIAM GUNTON. Esq.

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AND COLLEGE AND LAW PROFESSOR OF MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL
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Professor of Greek Language and Literature.

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Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature, and Instructor in German.

EDWARD T. FRISTOE, A. M.,
Professor of Chemistry, Physics, and Natural History.

JAMES G. CLARK, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

WM. L. WILSON, A. M.,
Professor of Latin Language and Literature.

ROGER W. CULL, A. M.,
Tutor.

OTIS T. MASON, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL OF THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

GEORGE T. SMALLWOOD,
BUSINESS AGENT.

LAW FACULTY.

SAMUEL TYLER, LL. D.,
Instructor of the Senior Class.

JNO. C. KENNEDY, Esq.,
Instructor of the Junior Class.

HON. IRA HARRIS,
Lecturer on American Law.

HON. CALEB CUSHING.
Lecturer on State, Federal and International Law.

JOHN ORDRONAU, B. L., M. D.,
Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.

MEDICAL FACULTY.

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Emeritus Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, and President of the
Faculty.

GEORGE C. SCHAEFFER, M. D.
Emeritus Professor of Chemistry.

WILLIAM P. JOHNSTON, M. D.,
Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

JOHN C. RILEY, M. D.,
Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

NATHAN SMITH LINCOLN, M. D.,
Professor of Special, Operative, and Clinical Surgery.

GEORGE M. DOVE, M. D.,
Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN ORDRONAU, M. D.,
Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence.

THOMAS R. CROSBY, M. D.,
Professor of Principles of Surgery, Military Surgery, and Hygiene.

J. FORD THOMPSON, M. D.,
Professor of Anatomy.

A. Y. P. GARNETT, M. D.,
Professor of Clinical Medicine.

THOMAS ANTISELL, M. D.,
Professor of Medical Chemistry, Toxicology, and General Pathology.

A. F. A. KING, M. D.,
Assistant to the Chair of Obstetrics.

WILLIAM B. DRINKARD, M. D.,
Demonstrator of Anatomy, and Curator of Museum.

JOHN C. RILEY, M. D., DEAN,
1407 New York Avenue, between 14th and 15th Streets.

ACADEMIC STUDENTS,

1870-'71.

| NAMES. | CLASS. | POST OFFICE. |
|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Addison, C. Morris..... | First Prep..... | Washington, D. C. |
| Aglionby, John O..... | Jun. Phil..... | Duffield's, W. Va. |
| Atkinson, Frank P..... | First Prep..... | Washington, D. C. |
| Bangs, James E..... | Junior..... | " " |
| Barrett, Samuel H..... | Select..... | Falls Church, Va. |
| Barnard, Louis H..... | Adv. Sec. Prep..... | Washington, D. C. |
| Bates, Frank H., Jr..... | Jr. Sec. Prep..... | Georgetown, D. C. |
| Bayne, George H..... | Adv. Sec. Prep..... | Washington, D. C. |
| Beach, Jesse..... | Third Prep..... | " " |
| Bergman, Lambert F..... | Select..... | " " |
| Blanchard, Willie S..... | Third Prep..... | " " |
| Bremmerman, James H..... | Junior..... | Georgetown, D. C. |
| Bremmerman, Laban T..... | Senior..... | " " |
| Brown, Edwin C..... | Adv. Sec. Prep..... | Washington, " |
| Brown, George W..... | Senior..... | " " |
| Brown, Henry W. B..... | Junior..... | " " |
| Browning, Frank T..... | Junior..... | " " |
| Bryan, Henry L..... | Adv. Sec. Prep..... | " " |
| Carrington, Campbell..... | Select..... | " " |
| Case, Daniel R..... | Jr. Sec. Prep..... | " " |
| Ceas, Thomas..... | Adv. Sec. Prep..... | " " |
| Chatterton, J. Fenimore..... | Third Prep..... | " " |
| Choate, C. D..... | Third Prep..... | " " |
| Church, Willie H..... | First Prep..... | " " |
| Clabaugh, John B..... | First Prep..... | Georgetown, D. C. |
| Clendenin, Frank..... | Jr. Sec. Prep..... | Washington, " |
| Cornwell, Samuel..... | Third Prep..... | " " |
| Corwine, Dick..... | Adv. Sec. Prep..... | " " |
| Corwine, Jack..... | Select..... | " " |
| Cox, Willie..... | Third Prep..... | Georgetown, D. C. |
| Cranch, Edward..... | Sen. Phil..... | Washington, D. C. |
| Crane, Frank E..... | Jr. Sec. Prep..... | " " |
| Cuthbert, James H., Jr..... | Sophomore..... | " " |
| Cuthbert, Lucius M..... | Jr. Sec. Prep..... | " " |

| NAMES. | CLASS. | POST OFFICE. |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Dent, John C..... | Jr. Sec. Prep..... | Georgetown, “ |
| Dougal, Willie M..... | Jr. Sec. Prep..... | “ “ |
| Duncan, J. Wilson..... | Select..... | Cheyenne, Wy. Ter. |
| Dutton, W. A..... | Freshman..... | Washington, D. C. |
| Duvall, W. Clarence..... | First Prep..... | “ “ |
| Eastman, Harry..... | Select..... | “ “ |
| Edwards, J. Hartwell..... | Sophomore..... | Society Hill, S. C. |
| Edwin, Mounq..... | First Prep..... | Bassein Burmah. |
| Emack, Charles G..... | Adv. Sec. Prep..... | Beltsville, Md. |
| Everett, Charles D..... | Jr. Sec. Prep..... | Washington, D. C. |
| Flint, Charles W..... | Adv. Sec. Prep..... | “ “ |
| Getty, Robert N..... | Third Prep..... | Georgetown, “ |
| Getty, Wilmot S..... | Jr. Sec. Prep..... | “ “ |
| Given, Welker..... | First Prep..... | Washington, “ |
| Goodridge, Fred. R..... | Sen. Phil..... | “ “ |
| Gray, Charles A..... | First Prep..... | “ “ |
| Green, Arthur L..... | Fresh. Phil..... | “ “ |
| Green, Charles E..... | First Prep..... | “ “ |
| Fleming, Thomas..... | Freshman | Alexandria, Va. |
| Floyd, Walter P..... | Sen. Phil..... | Lynchburg, “ |
| Fristoe, Luther S..... | Third Prep..... | Washington, D. C. |
| Hamilton, Richard..... | Sophomore..... | “ “ |
| Harkness, R. H..... | Senior..... | “ “ |
| Harrison, Edward C..... | Sen. Phil..... | Richmond, Va. |
| Havener, F. H..... | Senior..... | Washington, D. C. |
| Havener, Walter R..... | Junior..... | “ “ |
| Hay, Edwin B..... | Sophomore..... | “ “ |
| Hay, John..... | Third Prep..... | Bellville, Ill. |
| Heitmuller, Henry H..... | Adv. Sec. Prep..... | Washington, D. C. |
| Hogg, Willie S..... | First Prep..... | “ “ |
| Hunt, George M..... | Third Prep..... | Georgetown, “ |
| Hunt, William F..... | First Prep..... | “ “ |
| Hunter, William..... | Select..... | Accotink, Va. |
| Hyatt, Randolph C..... | Jr. Sec. Prep..... | Georgetown, D. C. |
| Jacobson, Jacob..... | Select..... | New York. |
| Jenkins, Frank T..... | First Prep..... | Washington, D. C. |
| Jenkins, Presley T..... | Adv. Sec. Prep..... | “ “ |
| Johnson, Chapman L..... | Sen. Phil..... | “ “ |
| Johnson, Henry A..... | First Prep..... | “ “ |
| Johnson, Howard..... | Third Prep..... | “ “ |
| Judd, John T..... | Junior..... | “ “ |

| NAMES. | CLASS. | POST OFFICE. |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| King, Theo. I..... | Sophomore..... | " " |
| King, Geo. A..... | Resid. Grad..... | " " |
| Lewis, C. M..... | Sophomore..... | " " |
| Locke, R. D..... | Senior..... | Union Springs, Ala. |
| Lipscomb, Andrew A..... | Freshman..... | Washington, D. C. |
| Magruder, O. B..... | Jr. Sec. Prep..... | Beltsville, Md. |
| Mansfield, Bernard R..... | Jr. Sec. Prep..... | Washington, D. C. |
| Mansfield, Curtis H..... | Third Prep..... | " " |
| Mansfield, Russell P..... | Adv. Sec. Prep..... | " " |
| Marshall, Thos. C..... | Jr. Sec. Prep..... | " " |
| Mayfield, Mercer B..... | First Prep..... | Georgetown, D. C. |
| McClelland, Clarence..... | Adv. Sec. Prep..... | Washington, D. C. |
| McClelland, Frank..... | Adv. Sec. Prep..... | " " |
| McChesney, Algie R..... | Jr. Sec. Prep..... | Brightwood, D. C. |
| McCoy, Robert W..... | Jr. Sec. Prep..... | Washington, D. C. |
| Michler, Peter..... | Adv. Sec. Prep..... | " " |
| Michler, R. M..... | Third Prep..... | " " |
| Miller, Benj. Jr..... | First Prep..... | Georgetown, D. C. |
| Miller, Frank L..... | Jr. Sec. Prep..... | " " |
| Mims, James S..... | First Prep..... | Society Hill, S. C. |
| Nourse, Charles J..... | Sophomore..... | Georgetown, D. C. |
| Noyes, Theo. W..... | Adv. Sec. Prep..... | Washington, D. C. |
| Parker, Benj. G..... | Select..... | Baltimore, Md. |
| Parks, Wm. S..... | Adv. Sec. Prep..... | Washington, D. C. |
| Pearce, Wm. H..... | First Prep..... | " " |
| Phillips, P. Lee..... | Adv. Sec. Prep..... | " " |
| Phillips, P. Parker..... | Sophomore..... | Georgetown, D. C. |
| Phillips, W. Hallett..... | Sen. Phil..... | Washington, D. C. |
| Rapley, W. Harry..... | Jr. Sec. Prep..... | " " |
| Rempp, Chas. W..... | Jr. Sec. Prep..... | " " |
| Reeves, James H..... | Junior..... | " " |
| Richardson, J. C. S..... | Third Prep..... | " " |
| Robinson, Conway Jr..... | Jun. Phil..... | " " |
| Rodgers, Willie L..... | Third Prep..... | " " |
| Rowe, C. Frank..... | Sophomore..... | " " |
| Scala, Wm. F..... | Select..... | " " |
| Shedd, Samuel S..... | Sophomore..... | " " |
| Shinn, Joseph C..... | Third Prep..... | Georgetown, D. C. |
| Shute, D. Kerfoot..... | Third Prep..... | Washington, D. C. |
| Simpson, Theo. H..... | Jr. Sec. Prep..... | Georgetown, D. C. |
| Singleton, Wm. H..... | First Prep..... | Washington, D. C. |

| NAMES. | CLASS. | POST OFFICE. |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Smallwood, Clement N. | Third Prep. | Washington, D. C. |
| Smallwood, Geo. T. Jr. | Adv. Sec. Prep. | " " |
| Speight, John A. | Select. | Gatesville, N. C. |
| Solger, Parry K. | Jr. Sec. Prep. | Washington, D. C. |
| Stetson, Clarence. | Adv. Sec. Prep. | " " |
| Stroman, Walter S. | Select. | Georgetown, D. C. |
| Swart, Wm. W. | Third Prep. | Brightwood, D. C. |
| Tanner, George. | Adv. Sec. Prep. | Washington, D. C. |
| Thomas, Wm. H. | Select. | Winchester, Va. |
| Thompson, Chas. H. | Freshman | Bordentown, N. J. |
| Tustin, Septimus. | Select. | Washington, D. C. |
| Waters, Joseph C. | Adv. Sec. Prep. | Georgetown, D. C. |
| Waters, T. D. | Jr. Sec. Prep. | " " |
| Welch, Clarence. | Third Prep. | " " |
| Wells, Henry B. | Jr. Sec. Prep. | Washington, D. C. |
| White, Benj. R. | Sophomore | Adamstown, Md. |
| Whitaker, John T. | Adv. Sec. Prep. | New Orleans, La. |
| Williams, Tyler. | Third Prep. | Georgetown, D. C. |
| Williamson, W. B. | Third Prep. | " " |
| Wilson, Jesse H. | Freshman | " " |
| Wood, James M. | Jr. Sec. Prep. | Washington, D. C. |
| Wynne, Lewis B. | Senior. | " " |
| Yarnall, John H. | Adv. Sec. Prep. | Georgetown, D. C. |
| Yerby, Everett D. | Adv. Sec. Prep. | " " |

LAW STUDENTS.

1870-'71.

| NAMES. | CLASS. | POST OFFICE. |
|---|-------------|-------------------|
| Addison, W., Jr. | Junior | Georgetown, D. C. |
| Alexander, Fendall E. | Senior | Washington, D. C. |
| Alleman, Horace (<i>A. B. Penn. Coll.</i>) | Senior | Pennsylvania. |
| Appleton, W. H. | Junior | New Hampshire. |
| Archibald, Frederick W. | Senior | Kansas. |
| Armes, C. H. | Senior | Virginia. |
| Armstrong, J. Melville. | Senior | Iowa. |
| Anderson, E. W. | Senior | Virginia. |
| Arnold, Stark W. | Junior | West Virginia. |
| Atkinson, S. Eugene (<i>A. B. Col. Coll.</i>) | Junior | Washington, D. C. |

| NAMES. | CLASS. | POST OFFICE. |
|--|--------------|---------------------|
| Bagg, Geo. W..... | Senior | Chicago Illinois. |
| Banes, C. W..... | Senior | Metamora, Ind. |
| Bartlett, E. C..... | Senior | Washington, D. C. |
| Beale, Buchanan..... | Senior | Washington, D. C. |
| Berry, E. P..... | Junior | Georgetown, D. C. |
| Birnie, W..... | Junior | North Carolina. |
| Bixler, J. W..... | Junior | Kendellville, Iowa. |
| Bowen, Paul T..... | Junior | Michigan. |
| Brannigan, Felix..... | Senior | Washington, D. C. |
| Brice, A. T..... | Junior | Columbus, Ga. |
| Brown, Cecil..... | Senior | New York. |
| Brown, Glynden..... | Junior | Washington, D. C. |
| Brown, Thomas B..... | Junior | Washington, D. C. |
| Browne, Henry..... | Senior | Iowa. |
| Burbage, W. D..... | Junior | Ohio. |
| Buchanan, James T..... | Senior | Pittsburg, Pa. |
| Burlew, W. W..... | Junior | Washington, D. C. |
| Burnham, N. J..... | Junior | Virginia. |
| Butler, Charles..... | Senior | Wyoming Ill. |
| Campbell, F. L..... | Junior | Ohio. |
| Chapman, Elverton R..... | Senior | Eric, Pa. |
| Chace, H. M..... | Junior | Indiana. |
| Chew, J. J..... | Junior | Washington, D. C. |
| Clark, John B., Jr..... | Senior | Springfield, Mo. |
| Clark, Wm. P..... | Junior | Washington, D. C. |
| Coffin, Geo. Y (<i>A. B. Col. Coll.</i>)..... | Senior | Washington, D. C. |
| Cook, F. L..... | Senior | Normal Ills. |
| Coon, B. C..... | Senior | Wisconsin. |
| Cooper, Geo. H..... | Senior | Wisconsin. |
| Cottrell, E. B..... | Junior | Pennsylvania. |
| Corson, Geo. Edgar..... | Senior | West Lebanon, Me. |
| Cowie, L. T. M..... | Junior | Iowa. |
| Cox, John F., (<i>A. B. Gonz. Coll.</i>).... | Senior | Washington, D. C. |
| Cragin, Chs. H., Jr. (<i>A. B. Col. Coll.</i>) | Junior | Georgetown, D. C. |
| De Camp, E. F..... | Junior | New Jersey. |
| Doughty, James E..... | Senior | Minnesota. |
| Douglas, Silas J..... | Junior | New York. |
| Dow, J. E..... | Junior | Washington, D. C. |
| Durfee, Benjamin..... | Junior | North Carolina. |
| Durnall, J. B..... | Junior | Colorado. |
| Earle, Geo..... | Junior | Maryland. |
| Eaton, Ray P..... | Junior | Maine. |

| NAMES. | CLASS. | POST OFFICE. |
|--|--------------|----------------------|
| Erdman, Adolph..... | Senior | Missouri. |
| Evans, Wm. M..... | Senior | Christiansburg, Va. |
| Farnum, John E..... | Senior | Washington, D. C. |
| Ferriss, Geo. S., (<i>A. B. Alleg. Coll.</i>) | Senior | Penna. |
| Fletcher, Geo. H. E..... | Senior | Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| Fletcher, J. H..... | Junior | Washington, D. C. |
| Forney, P. W..... | Junior | Penn. |
| Foster, R. F..... | Junior | Washington, D. C. |
| Fowler, Edward S..... | Junior | Newburg, N. Y. |
| Fraser, Chas. E..... | Senior | Washington, D. C. |
| Freshour, Wm..... | Senior | Ohio. |
| Fuller Benj. C..... | Senior | Grant City, Mo. |
| Funk, Lee W..... | Junior | Ohio. |
| Gangewer, Allen H. ¹ | Senior | Northampton Co., Pa. |
| Galpin, S. A..... | Junior | Connecticut. |
| Gray, B. F..... | Junior | Illinois. |
| Harrison, W. H..... | Junior | Washington, D. C. |
| Hatch, John E., (<i>A. B. Dart. Coll.</i>).. | Senior | Washington, D. C. |
| Hebb, Archer Y..... | Junior | Alabama. |
| Hendricks, A..... | Junior | New York. |
| Hensey, T. G..... | Junior | Washington, D. C. |
| Holston, David K..... | Senior | Washington, D. C. |
| Holt, Alexander H..... | Senior | Monmouth, Illinois. |
| Hopkins, Marcus S..... | Senior | Virginia. |
| Hottel, M. V..... | Senior | Corydon, Indiana. |
| House, J. W..... | Junior | Indiana. |
| Howe, F. H..... | Junior | Washington, D. C. |
| Hughes, W. D... .. | Senior | Keokuk, Iowa. |
| Hyam, Philip C..... | Senior | California. |
| Jennings, J. H..... | Senior | Illinois. |
| Johnson, Chas. S..... | Senior | Owego, N. Y. |
| Johnston, J. M..... | Junior | Washington, D. C. |
| Kelly, A. B. (<i>A. B. Col. of N. J.</i>) ... | Junior | Washington, D. C. |
| Kelly, Jos. T. (<i>A. B. Col. of N. J.</i>)... | Junior | Washington, D. C. |
| King Geo. A., (<i>A. B. Col. Coll.</i>)..... | Junior | Minnesota. |
| Kitson, W. H. B..... | Senior | New York. |
| Lacy, Ben. W..... | Senior | Virginia. |
| Lally, Thos. R..... | Junior | Delaware. |
| Lawrence, James V..... | Senior | Washington, D. C. |

| NAMES. | CLASS. | POST OFFICE. |
|---------------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Lawrence, Joseph H..... | Senior | Bellefontaine, Ohio. |
| Lemon, Geo. E..... | Senior | Washington, D. C. |
| Lewis, Wm. J..... | Senior | Washington, D. C. |
| Lines, Robert B..... | Senior | Wisconsin. |
| Manning, John S..... | Senior | Woodsfield, Ohio. |
| McBlair, A. J..... | Junior | Washington, D. C. |
| McBlair, C. R..... | Junior | Washington, D. C. |
| McLain, E. J..... | Junior | Maryland. |
| McLeod, Josiah..... | Senior | Iowa. |
| McKenney, W. A..... | Junior | Washington, D. C. |
| Medford, Ames F..... | Senior | Ohio. |
| McGuire, J. F..... | Junior | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Miller, Chas. E..... | Senior | Washington, D. C. |
| Miller, Thos. F..... | Senior | Virginia. |
| Minor, Olie W..... | Senior | Eaton, Ohio. |
| Mix, Frank T..... | Junior | Georgetown, D. C. |
| Morris, John W..... | Senior | Sandusky, N. Y. |
| Moses, M. T..... | Junior | Washington Ter'y. |
| Murray, Robt. J..... | Senior | Washington, D. C. |
| Newlands, J..... | Junior | Illinois. |
| Noerr, Martin L..... | Senior | Washington, D. C. |
| Noyes, John T..... | Senior | Washington, D. C. |
| O'Brien, W. H..... | Senior | Penn. |
| Page, Chas. G..... | Senior | Washington, D. C. |
| Partello, D. J..... | Senior | Washington, D. C. |
| Partridge, G. W..... | Junior | Michigan. |
| Peyton, John B..... | Senior | Washington, D. C. |
| Pinney, A. S..... | Senior | Washington, D. C. |
| Plater, Mayhew..... | Junior | Maryland. |
| Postley, C. E..... | Junior | Tennessee. |
| Potter, Henry G..... | Junior | Ohio. |
| Quaiffe, A. R..... | Junior | New York. |
| Read, G. H..... | Junior | New Hampshire. |
| Reigart, T. J..... | Junior | Iowa. |
| Rittenhouse, Saml. W..... | Junior | Georgetown, D. C. |
| Rowe, W. H..... | Junior | Washington, D. C. |
| Russell, James F..... | Senior | Washington, D. C. |
| Ryan, M..... | Junior | Richmond, Va. |
| Sanborn, J. J..... | Junior | Virginia. |
| Schwartz, B. F..... | Senior | Syracuse, N. Y. |

| NAMES. | CLASS. | POST OFFICE. |
|--|--------------|-------------------------|
| Seaman, Wm. H..... | Senior | New Jersey. |
| Seybolt, John W..... | Senior | Bloomington, Ill. |
| Shaw, J. W..... | Senior | Ohio. |
| Sherman, John, Jr..... | Junior | Ohio. |
| Sickles, D. K..... | Junior | Michigan. |
| Skinner, Samuel J..... | Junior | North Carolina. |
| Sliney, Wm. F..... | Senior | Cleveland, Ohio. |
| Sloan, Chas. D..... | Junior | Washington, D. C. |
| Smith, R. Emmett..... | Senior | Pennsylvania. |
| Smith, Richard..... | Senior | Washington, D. C. |
| Smith, Walter V..... | Junior | Oregon. |
| Sprague, F. H..... | Senior | Rhode Island. |
| Stephenson, F. D..... | Junior | Illinois. |
| Stephenson, S. L., (<i>A. M. Mon. Coll.</i>) | Senior | Monmouth, Illinois. |
| | | |
| Tabor, Charles..... | Senior | Wisconsin. |
| Talbott, H. Maurice..... | Senior | Georgetown, D. C. |
| Taylor, Thos. C..... | Senior | Ohio. |
| Thompson, F. D..... | Junior | Georgetown, D. C. |
| Thompson, John B..... | Senior | Maryland. |
| Tilley, Henry, H..... | Senior | Bristol, R. I. |
| Trout, John F..... | Senior | Pennsylvania. |
| Turrell, J. D..... | Junior | Michigan. |
| | | |
| Van Arnam, C. D..... | Junior | New York. |
| | | |
| Wallace, Wm. W..... | Senior | Washington Ter'y. |
| Ward, Lester F..... | Senior | Towanda, Pa. |
| Ward R. H..... | Junior | Washington, D. C. |
| Watson, Leonard..... | Senior | Washington, D. C. |
| Webster, Wm. H., (<i>A. M. Trin. Coll.</i>) | Senior | Louisiana. |
| Wetmore, Edward A..... | Senior | New York. |
| White, Horace F..... | Senior | Vermont. |
| Willard, Thomas R..... | Junior | Illinois. |
| Williamson, J. R..... | Junior | Maryland. |
| Wisner, James W..... | Senior | Prairie City, Illinois. |
| Worrell, B. F..... | Junior | New Jersey. |
| Wunderly, Isaac B..... | Senior | Pennsylvania. |
| | | |
| Yznaga, J. M..... | Senior | Kentucky. |

MEDICAL STUDENTS.

GRADUATES.

CLASS OF 1871.

| NAMES. | RESIDENCE. |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| H. M. BANNISTER..... | ILLINOIS. |
| FRANK D. BEAN..... | NEW HAMPSHIRE. |
| A. BROCKENBROUGH..... | VIRGINIA. |
| FRED. W. HALSEY..... | NEW YORK. |
| J. C. HOWARD..... | DISTRICT COLUMBIA. |
| RICHARD JOSEPH..... | MASSACHUSETTS. |
| A. F. MAGRUDER..... | DISTRICT COLUMBIA. |
| W. L. NEWLANDS..... | MISSOURI. |
| W. T. RAMSEY..... | DISTRICT COLUMBIA. |

UNDERGRADUATES.

| NAMES. | RESIDENCE. |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Anderson, W. A..... | Indiana. |
| Ashton, L..... | Virginia. |
| Aylmer, R. H..... | District Columbia. |
| Bond, Isaac..... | Maryland. |
| Bonebrake, J. H..... | Indiana. |
| Brown, Alfred N..... | Virginia. |
| Byrne, L. R..... | Maryland. |
| Case, H. R..... | Michigan. |
| Campbell, R. T..... | District Columbia. |
| Chapin, S. R..... | Massachusetts. |
| Corlew, J. T..... | Massachusetts. |
| Crissey, S. L..... | New York. |
| Cruikshank, Norman..... | District Columbia. |

| NAMES. | RESIDENCE. |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Davis, A..... | District Columbia. |
| Deeble, H. M..... | District Columbia. |
| Gaither, F. S..... | District Columbia. |
| Garnett, A. H..... | Virginia. |
| Gassaway, James M..... | District Columbia. |
| Gilman, Walter S..... | District Columbia. |
| Gordon, L. C..... | District Columbia. |
| Hageman, E..... | New York. |
| Hewes, James P..... | New York. |
| Howard, J. W..... | Virginia. |
| Howard, T. A..... | Virginia. |
| Little, Joseph W..... | Pennsylvania. |
| McColcer, John..... | District Columbia. |
| McLain, John S..... | District Columbia. |
| McNamarra, James..... | New York. |
| Marchant, J. R..... | Virginia. |
| Milburn, W. C..... | District Columbia. |
| Sayres, C. L. R..... | District Columbia. |
| Simms, G. G. C..... | District Columbia. |
| Slick, Josiah..... | Pennsylvania. |
| Squires, F. D..... | New York. |
| Smith, L. H..... | Michigan. |
| Sullivan, Thomas F..... | District Columbia. |
| Taulman, Daniel Jay..... | New York. |
| Ten Eyck, J. B..... | Michigan. |
| Tweedie, Overton..... | District Columbia. |
| Waldo, R..... | Ohio. |
| Whitney, Walter..... | Maine. |
| White Charles..... | Pennsylvania. |
| White, H. A..... | Pennsylvania. |
| Worcester, Wm. L..... | District Columbia. |
| Woodland, E. N..... | Arkansas. |

THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS.

—o—

| NAME. | DENOMINATION. | RESIDENCE. |
|---|---------------|-------------------|
| Burlingame, Frank..... | Epis., | Providence, R. I. |
| Bradshaw, John W. (<i>A.B. Mid. Coll.</i>) | Presb. | Washington, D. C. |
| Dore, John S..... | Bapt., | Uniontown, D. C. |
| Gleason, J. R..... | Presb. | Washington, D. C. |
| Needham, G. F., (<i>A. M., Br'n. U.</i>) | Cong., | Buffalo, N. Y. |
| Parker, Benj. C..... | Bapt., | Baltimore, Md. |
| Smith, Ben. C..... | Epis., | Cincinnati, Ohio. |
| Smith, Wm. H. H..... | Presb. | New London, Conn. |
| Soper, Julius. (<i>A. B. Geo'n Coll.</i>).. | Meth., | Georgetown, D. C. |
| Springer, F. A..... | Meth., | Bladensburg, Md. |
| Speight, J. A..... | Bapt., | Gatesville, N. C. |
| Storum, James. (<i>A. B. Ober. Coll.</i>) | Bapt., | Buffalo, N. Y. |
| Thomas, Wm. H..... | Bapt., | Winchester, Va. |
| Thompson, Geo. M..... | Bapt., | Washington, D. C. |
| Williamson, B. Alex. (<i>A.B. Col. Coll.</i>) | Presb. | Washington, D. C. |

EXPLANATIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

The list of Academic Students includes those in the Collegiate and Preparatory Departments. The classes of the Preparatory Department are entitled, *First, Second, and Third Prep.* The College classes in the Classical Course are designated *Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, and Senior*; those in the Scientific or Philosophical Course, *Fresh., Junior, and Senior Phil.*; and those taking a *partial* course, *Select.* The colleges at which Law, Medical, and Theological students have graduated are abbreviated as follows:

| | |
|---|--|
| Alleg. Coll., for Alleghany College, Meadville, Pa. | Har. U., for Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. |
| Bow'd C., for Bowd'n College, Brunswick, Me. | Lew. Un., for Lewisburg University, Pa. |
| Br'n U., for Brown University, Providence, R. I. | Mar. C., for Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio. |
| Col. C., for Columbian College, Washington, D. C. | Midd Coll. for Middleburg College, Vt. |
| Dart. C., for Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. | Mon. Coll. for Monmouth College, Ill. |
| Gon. Coll. for Gonzaga College, Washington, D. C. | Ober. Coll., for Oberlin College, Ohio. |
| Geo'n. Coll., for Georgetown College, D. C. | Penn. Coll., for Pennsylvania College |
| | Trin. Coll., for Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. |
| | Va. Mil. Ins., for Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va. |

COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.

The course for undergraduates is embraced in seven schools :

FIRST.—*Metaphysics*; including Moral, Intellectual, and Political Philosophy, Art Criticism, and the History of Philosophy.

SECOND.—*English Literature*; including Rhetoric, Logic, History, and the Anglo-Saxon and English Languages.

THIRD.—*Natural Science*; including Physics, Chemistry, and Natural History.

FOURTH.—*Mathematics*; including Pure Mathematics, Mechanics, and Astronomy.

FIFTH.—*Greek*; including the Greek Language and Literature, and Greek History.

SIXTH.—*Latin*; including the Latin Language and Literature, and Roman History.

SEVENTH.—*Modern Languages*; including the French and German Languages, and Literature.

TIME AND TERMS OF ADMISSION.

The regular Examinations for admission to College are held on Monday and Tuesday of Commencement week, and on the Monday and Tuesday immediately preceding the opening of the session. Every applicant is required to deliver to the President testimonials of good moral character; and if he come from another college he must present a certificate of honorable dismissal.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class, must, unless graduates of the Preparatory Department, sustain an examination in the following studies :

English Grammar; Ancient and Modern Geography; Mediæval and Modern History; Arithmetic; Algebra, twelve chapters of Loomis' re-

vised edition or its equivalent; * Geometry, first three books; Kuhner's Greek Grammar; Arnold's Greek Reader; Xenophon's Anabasis, first two books; Latin Grammar; Cæsar's Commentaries; Cicero's Select Orations; Virgil; Arnold's Greek and Latin Prose Composition.

Candidates for admission to any class must be examined in all the previous studies of the class they propose to enter.

Students pursuing a Select Course may enter any classes for which they are fitted.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR UNDERGRADUATES.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Greek.—Xenophon's Anabasis, (Boise's edition;) Arnold's Greek Prose Composition; Kuhner's Greek Grammar; Smith's History of Greece, with Findlay's Atlas.

Latin.—Ovid's Metamorphoses, (Andrew's edition;) Arnold's Latin Prose Composition; Andrews & Stoddard's Grammar.

Mathematics.—Synthetic Geometry, (Loomis;) Algebra, (Loomis) reviewed; Weekly Original Exercises.

French.—Fasquelle's French Course and Grammar.

English Language.—(Lectures.)

SECOND TERM.

Greek.—Homer's Iliad; (Boise's edition;) Arnold's Greek Prose Composition; Kuhner's Greek Grammar.

Latin.—Livy, (Lincoln's;) Arnold's Latin Prose Composition; Liddell's History of Rome, with Findlay's Atlas.

Mathematics.—Algebra Completed, (Loomis' revised edition;) Original Exercises.

French.—Fasquelle's Grammar and Vie de Napoleon.

English Language.—(Lectures.)

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Greek.—Xenophon's Memorabilia, (Robbins' edition;) Arnold's Greek Prose Composition; Kuhner's Greek Grammar.

Latin.—Cicero de Senectute et de Amicitia; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition.

Mathematics.—Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; Surveying and Navigation, (Loomis;) Original Exercises.

Physics.—(Rolfe and Gillet.)

History.—English History, (Student's Hume.)

* The Elementary Treatises of neither Davies nor Loomis are not regarded adequate:

French.—Modeles Classiques, (Ladreyt;) Conversation and Composition.

Rhetoric.—(Campbell.)

German.—Otto's Conversation Grammar.

English Language.—(Lectures.)

SECOND TERM.

Greek.—Euripides; Greek Prose Composition.

Latin.—Horace, (Lincoln's edition;) Exercises in writing Latin.

French.—Modeles Classiques, (Ladreyt;) Conversation and Composition.

German.—Otto's Conversation Grammar.

Physics.—(Rolfe and Gillet.)

Mathematics.—Analytical Geometry, (Loomis;) Original Exercises.

History.—English History, (Student's Hume.)

Rhetoric.—(Whately.)

English Language.—(Lectures.)

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Greek.—Thucydides; Exercises in writing Greek.

Latin.—Germania and Agricola of Tacitus, (Tyler's edition;) Exercises in writing Latin.

Mathematics.—Differential Calculus, (Loomis;) Original Exercises.

Chemistry.—Inorganic; (Fowne's Edit., 1869.)

English Literature.—(Smith's Shaw.)

German.—Otto's Conversation Grammar; Schiller's Jungfrau von Orleans.

History.—American Colonial History, (Grahame.)

Logic.—(Whately.)

Elements of Criticism.—(Kames.)

SECOND TERM.

Greek.—Demosthenes de Corona, (Champlin's edition;) Exercises in writing Greek; Lectures on Greek Literature.

Latin.—Cicero de Oratore; Exercises in writing Latin; Lectures on Roman Literature.

Mathematics.—Integral Calculus, (Loomis;) Original Exercises.

Chemistry.—Organic; (Fowne's Edit., 1869.)

Logic.—Thompson's Outlines of Thought.

History.—American Colonial History, (Grahame.)

German.—Otto's Conversation Grammar; Schiller's Jungfrau von Orleans.

Laws of Language.—(Whitney.)

Elements of Criticism.—(Kames.)

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Moral Philosophy.—Wayland ; Lectures on the History of Ethics.

Political Philosophy.—Story's Constitution of the United States ; Polson's Law of Nations.

Mechanics.—(Smith's.)

Natural History.—Anatomy and Physiology, (Dalton;) Zoology, (Agassiz and Gould;) Botany, (Gray.)

Greek.—Sophocles or Plato.

Anglo-Saxon Language and Literature.—Shute's Manual ; Lectures.

Art Criticism.—(Samson.)

SECOND TERM.

Mental Philosophy.—Haven and Lectures.

Political Philosophy.—Wayland's Political Economy ; International Law, (Woolsey.)

Natural History.—Mineralogy and Geology, (Dana.)

Astronomy.—(Loomis.)

Latin.—Cicero de Officiis.

Anglo-Saxon Language and Literature.—Shute's Manual ; Lectures.

Art Criticism.—(Samson.)

History of Philosophy.—(Henry's Translation.)

Students in the regular classical course pursue the above order of study, occupying four years, with the omission of Sophomore French and German, and Junior Elements of Criticism. Students in the regular Scientific or Philosophical course, occupying three years, take during the first year all the Freshman studies except Greek, and Sophomore Rhetoric, History, and German ; during the second year all unfinished studies of the Sophomore except Greek and Latin, and all studies of the Junior year, except Greek, Latin, and Mathematics ; and during the third year Junior Mathematics and all Senior studies except Greek and Latin.

Order of Exercises First Term—Session of 1870—'71.

| DAYS. | CLASS. | HOURS. | | | | |
|-----------------|----------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| | | 9—10. | 10—11. | 11—12. | 12—1. | 2—3. |
| <i>Mon....</i> | Senior.. | Mor. Phil. | Pol. Econ. | ..... | Mechan... | German. |
| | Junior.. | Am. Hist. | Logic..... | Chemistry | Greek.... | |
| | Soph... | Math..... | ..... | Latin..... | ..... |  |
| | Fresh.. | Greek..... | Math..... | ..... | French.... | |
| <i>Tues....</i> | Senior.. | Mor. Phil. | ..... | ..... | Latin..... | Nat. History |
| | Junior.. | Latin..... | Eng. Lit.. | German... | Math..... | El. Crit. |
| | Soph... | Rhetoric.. | Greek..... | ..... | Physics... | French. |
| | Fresh.. | Greek..... | Math..... | ..... | ..... | Latin. |
| <i>Wed....</i> | Senior.. | Mor. Phil. | Art Crit... | ..... | Mechan... | Dec. and Comp. |
| | Junior.. | ..... | Logic..... | Chemistry | Greek.... | Dec. and Comp. |
| | Soph... | Math..... | ..... | Latin..... | ..... | } Dec. & Com. & |
| | Fresh.. | Latin..... | Math..... | ..... | French.... | } Lec. on Hist. |
| <i>Thur....</i> | Senior.. | Mor. Phil. | Pol. Econ. | ..... | ..... | Nat. History. |
| | Junior.. | Latin..... | Eng. Lit.. | German... | Math's.... | El. Crit. |
| | Soph... | Rhetoric.. | Greek..... | ..... | Physics... | French. |
| | Fresh.. | Greek..... | Math..... | G'k Hist.. | ..... | Latin. |
| <i>Fri.....</i> | Senior.. | Mor. Phil. | Art Crit... | ..... | Mechan .. | German. |
| | Junior.. | ..... | Logic..... | Chemistry | Greek.... | |
| | Soph... | Math..... | ..... | Latin..... | ..... |  |
| | Fresh.. | Greek..... | Math..... | ..... | French.... | |
| <i>Sat.....</i> | Senior.. | Mor. Phil. | Nat. Hist. | ..... | ..... |  |
| | Junior.. | Latin..... | Math..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| | Soph... | Eng. Hist. | Greek..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| | Fresh.. | Greek..... | Latin..... | ..... | ..... |  |

Order of Exercises Second Term—Session of 1870—'71.

| DAYS. | CLASS. | HOURS. | | | | |
|-----------------|----------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| | | 9—10. | 10—11. | 11—12. | 12—1. | 2—3. |
| <i>Mon....</i> | Senior.. | Metaph... | Pol. Econ. | ..... | Astron'y.. | German. |
| | Junior.. | Am. Hist. | Eng. Lan.. | Chemistry | Greek.... | |
| | Soph... | Math..... | ..... | Latin..... | ..... |  |
| | Fresh.. | Greek..... | Math..... | ..... | French.... | |
| <i>Tues....</i> | Senior.. | Metaph... | ..... | Greek..... | ..... | Nat History. |
| | Junior.. | Latin..... | ..... | German... | Math..... | El. Crit. |
| | Soph... | Rhetoric.. | Greek..... | ..... | Physics... | French. |
| | Fresh.. | Greek..... | Math..... | Rom. Hist | ..... | Latin. |
| <i>Wed....</i> | Senior.. | Metaph... | Art Crit... | ..... | Astron'y.. | Dec. and Comp. |
| | Junior.. | ..... | Logic..... | Chemistry | Greek.... | Dec. and Comp. |
| | Soph... | Math..... | ..... | Latin..... | ..... | } Dec & Comp. & |
| | Fresh.. | ..... | Math..... | ..... | French.... | } Lec. on Hist. |
| <i>Thur ...</i> | Senior.. | Metaph... | Pol. Econ. | ..... | ..... | Nat Hist. |
| | Junior.. | Latin..... | Eng. Lan.. | German... | Math..... | El. Crit. |
| | Soph... | Rhetoric.. | Greek..... | ..... | Physics... | French. |
| | Fresh.. | Greek..... | Math..... | Rom. Hist | ..... | Latin. |
| <i>Fri.....</i> | Senior.. | Metaph... | Art Crit... | ..... | Astron'y.. | German. |
| | Junior.. | ..... | Logic..... | Chemistry | Greek.... | |
| | Soph... | Math..... | ..... | Latin..... | ..... |  |
| | Fresh.. | Greek..... | Math..... | ..... | French.... | |
| <i>Satur...</i> | Senior.. | Metaph .. | Nat. Hist. | ..... | ..... |  |
| | Junior.. | Latin..... | Math..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| | Soph... | Eng. Hist. | Greek..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| | Fresh.. | Greek..... | Latin..... | ..... | ..... |  |

COURSE OF STUDY FOR GRADUATES.

Advanced instruction is given to graduates or students of the requisite attainments in the following departments:

FIRST SCHOOL.—*Metaphysics*: Lectures and Hamilton; *Ethics*: Lectures and Aristotle; *Æsthetics*: Lectures and Cousin; *Philosophy of History*: Lectures and Guizot.

SECOND SCHOOL.—*English Language*: Lectures; Studies in Dwight and Marsh; *English Literature*: Readings in Marsh and Craik; *Logic*: Whately and Hamilton; *Rhetoric*: Whately and Bautain.

THIRD SCHOOL.—*Chemistry*: Analytical and Applied to Arts and Agriculture.

FOURTH SCHOOL.—*Mathematics*: Analytical Geometry and Calculus; Analytical Mechanics, and Physical Astronomy.

FIFTH SCHOOL.—*Greek Language and Literature*: Lectures; Studies in Greek Philology, Literature, and Philosophy; Readings in Plato and Æschylus.

SIXTH SCHOOL.—*Latin Language and Literature*: Lectures; Studies in Latin Philology, Roman History and Literature.

CERTIFICATES, DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES.

Students are expected to follow the course prescribed for undergraduates; but any one may pursue the studies of any of the schools, provided his selections embrace not less than sixteen recitations per week, whose hours do not conflict.

Certificates will be given to students completing the following studies in any one of the several schools: *first*, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy; *second*, Rhetoric and English History; *third*, Physics and Chemistry; *fourth*, Mathematics of the Freshman and Sophomore Classes; *fifth*, one class in Greek; *sixth*, one class in Latin; and *seventh*, one Modern Language.

Diplomas will be given to students passing examinations in all studies of any one school.

The *Degree of Bachelor of Philosophy* (B. P.) will be conferred on any one receiving diplomas in any five of the schools for undergraduates, and a certificate in either of the other two.

The *Degree of Bachelor of Arts* (A. B.) will be conferred on any one receiving diplomas in any six of the schools for undergraduates, and a certificate in the other.

The *Degree of Master of Arts* (A. M.) will be conferred on any one receiving diplomas in the seven schools for undergraduates, and in two for graduates; or on graduates in the A. B. course who receive diplomas in three schools for graduates.

PRIZES.

The "Davis Prizes for Elocution," provided by the income of a fund contributed by Hon. Isaac Davis, LL. D., of Massachusetts, consist of two gold medals, awarded to the two most successful contestants in Elocution.

The "Staughton Prize for the Latin Language and Literature," and the "Elton Prize for the Greek Language and Literature," provided by the income of a fund contributed by Rev. Romeo Elton, D. D., of Exeter, England, consist of two gold medals, awarded to the best scholar and writer in each of these Languages.

The "Gale Prizes for Physical Sciences," provided by the income of a fund contributed by L. D. Gale, M. D., of Washington, D. C., consist of two gold medals, awarded to the best two scholars in the Physical Sciences.

The "Ruggles Prizes for Mathematics," provided by the income of a fund given by Wm. Ruggles, LL. D., Senior Professor at the College, consist of two gold medals, awarded to the best two scholars in the Pure and Applied Mathematics.

The "Young Prize," in Metaphysics, consists of a gold medal, the gift of Edward Young, Esq., of Washington, D. C., to the best student in that department.

The medals are awarded at the Annual Commencement. Any student entitled to a Diploma in any school will be allowed to contend for the prizes given in that de-

partment, provided he shall have pursued the required number of studies during the year, and shall have passed satisfactory examinations in the same.

In 1870 the following students were the successful contestants for the prizes.

The first Ruggles Prize in Mathematics was awarded to C. H. Cragin, Jr., of the District of Columbia.

The first Gale Prize in the Natural Sciences was awarded to T. Judson Wright, of Virginia.

The second Gale Prize in the Natural Sciences was awarded to T. C. W. Kurtz, of the District of Columbia.

A second Staughton Prize in Latin was awarded to L. Bremmerman, of the District of Columbia.

The first Davis Prize in Elocution was awarded to R. W. Cull, of the District of Columbia.

The second Davis Prize in Elocution was awarded to C. H. Cragin, Jr., of the District of Columbia.

The Enosinian Prize for Excellency in Debate was awarded to R. W. Cull, of the District of Columbia.

RHETORICAL EXERCISES.

Compositions and Declamations, each twice a month, are required throughout the whole Course. During the last year and a half, the pieces spoken are original, and must be presented, before their delivery, to the Professor of Rhetoric for criticism. The advantage of attendance on the debates in Congress makes this department one of great value to the student.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

There are two Literary Societies formed by the students of the College, the Enosinian and the Philophrenian, which meet weekly at their halls for the purpose of improvement in Debate and Composition.

LIBRARIES.

The College Library contains about five thousand volumes, and is especially valuable in the Department of Theology. The Libraries of the Enosinian and Philo-

phrenian Societies contain about three thousand volumes, principally in the departments of History and popular English Literature. The Libraries of Congress, and of the various departments of Government, are valuable auxiliaries to students.

LECTURES.

Courses of Lectures in various departments of Science, Art, and Literature can be secured at Washington; not only in College, but in connection with varied Associations, national and local, devoted to general culture, and furnishing peculiar facilities for information and improvement in every branch of liberal learning.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Prayers, accompanied by the reading of the Scriptures, are offered daily in the College Chapel. All students are required to attend this service; and also some place of worship regularly on the Sabbath, the selection being left to themselves, or with their parents or guardians.

COMMENCEMENT AND EXAMINATIONS.

The College year, embracing nine months, is divided into two continuous terms. The first term commences on the third Wednesday in September, and continues to Friday preceding the second Monday in February. The second term commences on the second Monday in February, and ends with the Annual Commencement, which is held on the last Wednesday in June. Examinations, in all the studies pursued, are held immediately before the close of each term.

All students are also required during the first two years of their College Course to pass examinations in the common branches of an English Education.

COLLEGE EXPENSES.

CHARGES FOR STUDENTS BOARDING IN COLLEGE.

| | |
|--|---------|
| 1. Admission Fee, (paid but once, on entrance,)..... | \$10 00 |
| 2. Tuition for the year..... | 60 00 |
| 3. Room Rent, servant's attendance..... | 20 00 |
| 4. Fuel, public and private..... | 16 00 |
| 5. Use of Furniture, provided by the College..... | 12 00 |
| 6. Board for 39 weeks, at \$4.00 per week..... | 156 00 |
| 7. Washing, at 75 cents per dozen, estimated at..... | 15 00 |

CHARGES FOR STUDENTS NOT BOARDING IN COLLEGE.

| | |
|---|---------|
| 1. Admission Fee, (paid but once, on entrance)..... | \$10 00 |
| 2. Tuition for the year..... | 60 00 |
| 3. Room Rent, servant's attendance..... | 20 00 |
| 4. Fuel, public and private..... | 12 00 |
| 5. Use of Furniture..... | 6 00 |

The Boarding department is presided over by the Principal of the Preparatory Department. Perishable articles of furniture, as crockery and glass, must be provided by students. Students from abroad, whose parents request it in writing, will be allowed to board in private families. In order to the cleanliness of the rooms, it is required that bedding, three pieces at least per week, be washed at the College laundry, at the charge of 75 cents per dozen.

Boarding clubs can be organized by students of limited means; a plain but substantial bill of fare being obtained at less price than can be offered at public or private table.

One-half of all bills must be paid at the opening, and the other half at the middle of the session. The previous settlement of bills is requisite to admission to recitations.

FACILITIES TO STUDENTS FOR THE MINISTRY.

It has ever been a leading object of the founders and liberal patrons of the College to furnish facilities to students having in view the Christian Ministry; and large numbers of candidates for that office, of various religious denominations, have received the advantages afforded to

such students. It would be doing violence to the cherished hopes of those who have given nearly all the funds which the College now possesses, should this, their design, not be sacredly kept in view. Tuition will therefore be gratuitous to those of limited means who shall be recommended by the Faculty as worthy beneficiaries; and in special cases further facilities may be furnished.

GENERAL RULES OF DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the College is designed for youth who desire to improve their time and are disposed to that order which is essential to this end.

On entering, each student is required to sign a pledge, on his honor, to obey all the laws of the Institution, so long as he shall remain a member of it. After having received a certificate of matriculation from the President he must deposit a sum equal to one-half of all the annual College charges; and no student can be permitted to recite until he shall have satisfactorily arranged for his College bills. No abatement for absence, after admission, is made in the bill for board for less than one month, nor in any other College bill for less than one term, except in case of protracted illness. Every student is required to make choice of his studies immediately upon the commencement of the term, and punctually to attend all the exercises pertaining to his course.

A merit-roll is kept and each recitation is noted, on the grade of from 0 to 10. Demerits are given for absences and for violation of College laws. The average of the merit-roll, including all absence from College exercises and all excuses granted, however reasonable, will be sent half-quarterly to the parents or guardians of the students. When any student has one hundred such marks for any one term or one hundred and fifty for any one year, he must leave the Institution.

The recitations of the advanced Classes are brought into

the early portion of the day; closing generally at one o'clock, P. M., and on Saturday at eleven o'clock, A. M. The advantages of an attendance upon Congress, and upon Lectures before various associations, are thus secured without detriment to proficiency in study. Any parent or guardian who desires a special privilege for his son or ward in this respect must signify it in writing to the Faculty.

All students are required to abstain from whatever is inconsistent with a due observance of the Sabbath, and regularly to attend, every Sabbath morning, such particular place of Divine Worship as may be chosen by themselves or by their parents or guardians. On Sabbath night they are expected to attend religious service at the College Chapel when such service shall be appointed. But any student may for sufficient reasons be excused by the President, or by one of the Professors, to attend, either morning or night, other places of worship.

All immorality in word or deed, and all ungentlemanly conduct are strictly forbidden. No student is allowed to attend the theatre, or any such place, or to visit any bar-room or similiar establishment, or to visit any hotel but for special and adequate reasons. No student is allowed to have at his command any deadly weapon, or gunpowder, any cards or other means of gambling, or any intoxicating liquor.

Any student is entitled to an honorable dismissal at any time, according to his actual standing, provided his College bills are fully discharged, and provided, if a minor, he has the written sanction of his parent or guardian. Whenever a student can no longer cheerfully comply with College rules he is expected to comply with his pledge, and leave the Institution.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

INSTRUCTION AND DISCIPLINE.

The Preparatory Department is designed to afford a thorough preparation for the College Department. It also furnishes a High School Course, occupying two years, for pupils who have completed their studies in the common English branches, either in the public schools or elsewhere.

This Department is under the immediate supervision of the Faculty, and is subject to the College rules of discipline. The present number of classes is three; but for greater efficiency a fourth class will be organized next year. The Principal is aided in its care and instruction by the College Officers and by necessary Assistant Teachers.

The session commences on the second Wednesday of September, and closes on the last Wednesday in June. Monthly reports of the scholarship and deportment of the pupils are sent to parents; and they are requested always to communicate with the President of the College, or the Principal of the school, on receipt of the monthly reports.

STUDIES OF THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

THIRD CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Reading.--Parker & Watson's Fourth Reader.
Spelling.--Worcester's Comprehensive Speller.
Arithmetic.--Loomis' Practical and Stoddard's Intellectual
Geography.--Mitchell's New and Atlas.
History.--Goodrich's Pictorial United States.
Grammar.--Green's.
Latin.--Harkness' Introductory Latin Book.
Declamation, Composition.
Penmanship, Map Drawing.

SECOND TERM.

Reading.--Parker & Watson's Fourth Reader.
Spelling.--Worcester's Comprehensive Speller.
Arithmetic.--Loomis' Practical and Stoddard's Intellectual.
Geography.--Mitchell's New and Atlas.
History.--Goodrich's Pictorial United States.
Grammar.--Green's.
Latin.--Harkness' Introductory Latin Book.
Declamation, Composition.
Penmanship, Map Drawing.

SECOND CLASS.—JUNIOR DIVISION.

FIRST TERM.

Reading.—Parker and Watson's Fourth Reader.
Spelling.—New York Expositor.
Grammar.—Green's.
Arithmetic.—Loomis' Practical.
Physical Geography.—Mitchell's.
Latin.—Allen's Manual Grammar and Lessons.
Greek.—Harkness' First Greek Book.
Book-keeping.—Bryant and Stratton's.
Declamation, Composition, Penmanship.

SECOND TERM.

Reading.—Parker and Watson's Fourth Reader.
Spelling.—New York Expositor.
Grammar.—Green's.
Arithmetic.—Loomis' Practical.
Botany.—How Plants Grow.
Latin.—Allen's Manual Grammar, and Lessons.
Greek.—Harkness' First Greek Book.
Book-keeping.—Bryant and Stratton's.
Declamation, Composition, Penmanship.

SECOND CLASS.—ADVANCED DIVISION.

FIRST TERM.

Reading.—Parker and Watson's Fifth Reader.
Spelling.—New York Expositor.
Grammar.—Green's Analysis, (new.)
Arithmetic.—Ray's Higher and Crittenden's Commercial.
History.—Willson's Outlines.
Book-keeping.—Bryant and Stratton's.
Latin.—Allen's Reader and Grammar.
Greek.—Boise's Introduction to Xenophon, and Hadley's Grammar, (abridged.)
Algebra.—Loomis'.
Declamation, Composition, Penmanship.

SECOND TERM.

Reading.—Parker and Watson's Fifth Reader.
Spelling.—New York Expositor.
Grammar.—Green's Analysis, (new.)
Arithmetic.—Ray's Higher and Crittenden's Commercial.
History.—Willson's Outlines.
Book-keeping.—Bryant and Stratton's.
Latin.—Allen's Reader and Grammar.
Greek.—Boise's Introduction to Xenophon, and Hadley's Grammar (abridged.)
Algebra.—Loomis'.
Declamation, Composition, Penmanship.

FIRST CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Reading.—Parker and Watson's Fifth Reader.
Rhetoric.—Bonnel's Manual.
Arithmetic.—Farrar's Problems.
Latin.—Cicero's Orations and Allen's Grammar.
Greek.—Xenophon's, Anabasis, and Hadley's Grammar, (abridged.)
French.—Fasquelle's New French Course.
Algebra.—Loomis'.
Declamation, Composition, Penmanship.

SECOND TERM.

Reading.—Parker and Watson's Fifth Reader.
Rhetoric.—Bonnel's Manual.
Arithmetic.—Farrar's Problems.
Latin.—Cicero's Orations and Allen's Grammar.
Greek.—Xenophon's Anabasis' and Hadley's Grammar, (abridged.)
French.—Fasquelle's New French Course.
Geometry.—Loomis'.
Composition, Declamation, Penmanship.

HIGH SCHOOL COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Reading.—Parker and Watson's Fifth Reader.
Rhetoric.—Bonnel's Manual of Prose Composition.
Arithmetic.—Farrar's Problems and Crittenden's Commercial.
Book-keeping.—Potter and Hammond's No. 2 and 3.
French.—Fasquelle's New French Course.
Algebra.—Loomis'. (new.)
Latin.—Allen's Grammar Lessons.
Botany.—Gray's Manual and Lessons.
Declamation, Composition, Penmanship, Drawing.

SECOND TERM.

Reading.—Parker and Watson's Fifth Reader.
Rhetoric.—Bonnel's Manual of Prose Composition.
Arithmetic.—Farrar's Problems and Crittenden's Commercial.
Book-keeping.—Potter and Hammond's No. 2 and 3.
French.—Fasquelle's New French Course.
Geometry.—Loomis'.
Latin.—Caesar and Allen's Grammar.
Botany.—Gray's Manual and Lessons.
Declamation, Composition, Penmanship, Drawing.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

History.—Smith's History of Greece.
Geometry.—Loomis.
French.—Fasquelle's New French Course.
English Language.—Lectures.
Botany.—Gray's Lessons, and Field, Forest and Garden.
Rhetoric.—Campbell's.
Moral Science.—Wayland's.
Declamation and Composition.

SECOND TERM.

History.—Liddell's History of Rome.
Algebra.—Loomis', (new.)
French.—Fasquelle's Grammar and Vie de Napoleon.
English Language.—Lectures.
Botany.—Gray's Lessons, and Field, Forest and Garden.
Rhetoric.—Whately's.
Intellectual Philosophy.—Wayland's.
Declamation and Composition.

Vocal Music and Elementary Drawing are taught to all the pupils. Books generally requisite; Webster's Dictionary, a Speller, Quackenbos, or Pinnoe's Guide to Composition, Bartholomew's Drawing Series, and Song Garden No. 2.

EXPENSES IN THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

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|--|---------|
| Tuition for the year, including Ancient Languages..... | \$60 00 |
| “ in Drawing..... | 5 00 |
| “ in Chemistry, or any College study, each..... | 5 00 |
| Fuel and other incidental expenses..... | 8 00 |

Boarding Pupils are lodged in comfortable rooms, heated by a furnace, in the building occupied by the Principal. The charges for such pupils are as follows:

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|---|--------|
| Room rent and servant's attendance, per term..... | \$8 00 |
| Use of furniture, per term..... | 5 00 |
| Fuel, private, per term..... | 6 00 |

Boarding and washing are furnished at the same prices as to College Students.

CERTIFICATES AND PRIZES.

FOR HIGH GRADE OF SCHOLARSHIP.

FIRST CLASS.—*First Prize*, Harry Eastman; *Second Prize*, W. A. Dutton.

SECOND CLASS ADVANCED DIVISION.—*First Prize*, W. H. Singleton; *Second Prize*, W. A. H. Church.

SECOND CLASS JUNIOR DIVISION.—*First Prize*, Frank P. Atkinson; *Second Prize*, W. S. Hogg.

THIRD CLASS.—*First Prize*, L. M. Cuthbert; *Second Prize*, J. C. Waters.

FOR PUNCTUALITY AND DEPORTMENT.

L. C. Beall, (gold,) W. A. Dutton, (gold,) H. Eastman, (silver,) Jesse H. Wilson, (silver,) W. H. Pearce, (silver,) W. A. H. Church, (silver,)

Frank McClelland, (gold,) C. McClelland, (silver,) W. H. Singleton, (silver,) H. Heitmuller, (gold,) W. S. Hogg, (silver,) R. P. Mansfield, (silver,) L. M. Cuthbert, (silver,) J. S. Mims, (silver.)

The following pupils of last year received certificates :

Classical.—W. A. Dutton, H. Eastman, T. Fleming, A. A. Lipscomb, W. F. Scala, J. H. Wilson.

Scientific.—L. C. Beall, Shields Burr, F. P. Bronaugh, C. Byrne, A. L. Green, Samuel Kelly, Septimus N. Tustin, William Hunter, C. C. Brown.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

LOCATION AND PLAN.

The Law Building is located on Judiciary Square, Fifth street, between D and E streets. The chief aim of the School is to give a thorough training for ordinary practice of the legal profession. It proposes at the same time to furnish the means of general study in collateral branches of a finished legal education, and also to give direction to the special studies of young men wishing to fit themselves for practice in any State of the American Union.

ADMISSION.

As the Course of Study demands maturity of mind, it is adapted either to graduates of Colleges or to those who have attained by study thorough discipline of their mental powers. Any, however, who desire are admitted to the Recitations and Lectures of the School, their graduation depending on their success in mastering the daily exer-

cises and in passing the final examinations. No one is admitted as a candidate for graduation to the Senior Class who has not spent one year either at this or some other Law School, -or performed a correspondent amount of study under some approved attorney.

SESSIONS.

The entire Course of Study embraces two years; the session beginning with the second Wednesday in October and closing the second Wednesday in June. The exercises of the School are all held after the usual office hours, which close at 3 o'clock, thus giving to students the entire day for study, for reading in the public Libraries, and for attending the several Courts of the Capital, and at the same time enabling young men engaged in office duties to avail themselves of the facilities of the School.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The School is divided into two classes, a Junior and Senior. Daily Recitations, in connection with Text Books, are conducted by the officers of Instruction, the Teachers giving a prelection or commentary on the appointed lesson, and questioning each pupil both on the text and comment. Students are desired to take notes of Lectures, and are expected to be prepared for examination by the Lecturer. The Course of Recitations embraces the important departments of Common Law and its Commentaries; of Criminal, Commercial, and Admiralty Jurisprudence; of Evidence and Pleading; and of Equity Jurisprudence and Pleading. The Lectures relate to special topics, bearing directly on the Studies of the Class Room, or treat upon subsidiary branches essential to the comprehensive student.

TEXT BOOKS.

The best in each department will always be chosen. The following list, subject to revision, is at present the preferred selection :

FIRST YEAR OR JUNIOR COURSE.—Blackstone's Commentaries; Williams on Real Property; Williams on Personal Property; Chitty on Contracts; Byles on Bills; Kent's Commentaries.

SECOND YEAR OR SENIOR COURSE.—Stephen on Pleading; Starkie on Evidence; Adam's Equity; Mitford's Chancery Pleadings; Story on the Law of Partnership.

CLUBS.

Associations composed of students of the school, formed for mutual improvement in the discussion of subjects connected with Law studies, and for practice in forensic debate, are encouraged. A Moot Court, also organized by the students, furnishes elementary experience in the practice of the lawyer's public duties. The Halls of the Law Building warmed and lighted, are free for the use of such Associations.

LIBRARIES.

The Library of the Law School will be furnished with all the important Text Books, Reports, and other Books of reference. The unequalled collection of the Congressional Library is open during six hours of each day to all who wish to examine any authority, or to take notes from any book of reference, ancient or modern.

SPECIAL FACILITIES.

The City of Washington furnishes, beyond any other city of the Union, special facilities for the law student as well as for the general scholar. Besides the Local Courts, both Criminal and of Common Pleas, the sessions of the Federal Courts, both the Circuit and Supreme Courts, are invaluable for practical instruction to students. Besides these, the discussions on Patent Law, the deliberations of the Court of Claims, the frequent sessions of Military and Admiralty tribunals, and the debates on Constitutional and International Law in the Halls of Congress, form a combination of facilities, to one desirous of general improvement, such as no other city affords. In addition to these direct aids, the best Lectures on subsidiary topics can be secured from able men, in every department of legal science, who resort to the Federal Capital.

EXAMINATION AND GRADUATION.

All candidates for graduation, besides the daily examinations of the Class Room, are required to pass a general examination, at the end of their course, on all the studies of the two years, in the presence of the Faculty or of such Committee as the Trustees of the College may appoint.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws is granted to students who, having passed both years of the prescribed course in the School, or who on presenting credentials of equivalent study in some Law College or office, and passing one year in the School, shall sustain satisfactory examinations in all the studies of both the Junior and Senior Classes. The degrees will be publicly conferred, either at the closing exercise of the session of the Law Department, or at the Annual Commencement of the Academical Department, on the fourth Wednesday in June.

EXPENSES.

The entire charge for Tuition, Lectures, use of Library and all facilities of the School, is *eighty dollars* for a single year, or *one hundred and fifty dollars* for two years. Students desiring to devote three years or more to the preparation for graduation, giving special attention also to the Subsidiary Lectures of the course, may have this privilege by payment of *two hundred dollars* for the entire course. Half year tickets of admission to Recitations and Lectures are issued on the second Wednesday in October and February, on payment of *forty dollars* in advance. Half year tickets to attendants on Lectures and other exercises of the School, who are not candidates for graduation or subjects of examination, are furnished at *twenty dollars*, invariably in advance. A charge of *ten dollars* is made for diplomas. Students from abroad can obtain board at prices as reasonable as in any other city. Those preferring it can obtain rooms and board in the College at student's charges.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

LOCATION, TIME, AND PLAN.

The building of this Department, the gift of W. W. Corcoran, is located on H street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets. The Annual Session begins on the first Monday of October, and ends on the first Monday of March. The College Museum contains a rare and valuable collection. The regular Lectures are held in the latter portion of the day, affording the morning hours for study of Text Books, reading in Libraries, or practical Clinical instruction, for which ample opportunities are afforded. At the College, Medical and Surgical Clinics are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The Military and other General Hospitals furnish additional facilities.

TEXT BOOKS AND WORKS OF REFERENCE.

Anatomy.—Leidy's or Gray's Anatomy; Dalton's Physiology

Materia Medica.—Riley's Dispensatory; Wood's or Stille's Therapeutics.

Surgery.—Druit's or Gross' Surgery; Paget's Surgical Pathology

Obstetrics.—Ramsbotham's or Churchill's Midwifery; West or Condie on Diseases of Children.

Practice.—Wood's or Watson's Practice.

Chemistry.—Fowne's Chemistry.

REQUISITES FOR GRADUATION.

Candidates for graduation are required to attend two full courses of Lectures from each Professor; or, if from another school one such course; they must have dissected at least one session, and must deliver to the Dean of the faculty an Inaugural Dissertation upon some medical subject thirty days before the close of the session, and must pass satisfactory examinations on all the Lectures of the course.

Persons who have attended two full courses of Lectures in this school are entitled to attend succeeding courses free of expense. Graduates of other accredited

Medical Colleges are required to matriculate only. Prior to the expiration of three years, the fee for a general ticket is \$50.

EXPENSES.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Expenses of full course of Lectures by all the Professors..... | \$135 00 |
| Single Tickets..... | 20 00 |
| Practical Anatomy, by the Demonstrator..... | 10 00 |
| Matriculating Fee, payable once only..... | 5 00 |
| Graduating Expenses..... | 30 00 |

No charge is made for Clinical Lectures. Payment of the fees is required in all cases, and tickets must be taken out at the commencement of the session. Remission or reduction of fees, and taking promissory notes from students, are forbidden by the By-Laws of the College.

The price of board, and all other personal expenses, is as reasonable in Washington as in the other large cities of the Union.

ADVANTAGES OF LOCATION.

The location of the College at the seat of the National Government affords peculiar advantages to the medical student. At no other city in the country can there be found so large an amount of illustration of medical collateral branches of science freely and gratuitously open to the students.

The city of Washington is the centre of the medical organization of the army of the United States, and it is the point at which the results gathered throughout the country are concentrated and put into a tangible and useful form. The Museum established by the Medical Department of the United States Army is now equal, if not superior, to any similar collection in the world. Its material has been obtained from a greater number of cases, and from a greater variety of climate, than that which has ever yet been brought together in any one place in any country.

The Libraries of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution and the Patent Office, enriched with rare and costly

works in all the departments of science and literature, afford opportunities for the profitable employment of hours of leisure from professional study, which are seldom equalled anywhere.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORGANIZATION AND TERMS OF ADMISSION.

This Department of Columbian College was a leading feature in the design of its founders. It proposes a course of study occupying two years. It is specially arranged for College graduates or those who have made kindred attainments in classical study and in mental discipline; but its instruction is also adapted to students of more limited intellectual preparation. Any young man of approved character is admitted to its recitations and lectures; but no one can receive its diploma who is not approved for the ministry by some evangelical Christian Church.

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL INSTRUCTION.

The department embraces four schools: *First*, Biblical Interpretation; *second*, Christian Theology; *third*, Church History; *fourth*, Ministerial Duties.

The *first school*, that of *Biblical Interpretation* furnishes instruction in the Hebrew of the Old and the Greek of the New Testament; Lectures on the Laws of Interpretation; and Lessons in the History, Analysis, and General Study of the English Scriptures.

The *second school*, that of *Christian Theology*, provides for lectures on the general connections of religious truth and of Christian doctrines; together with critical examinations of the best authors on special departments of Systematic Theology.

The *third school*, that of *Church History*, embraces lectures on the establishment, the extension, and the lead-

ing reforms in the Christian Church ; together with readings from different authors on important eras in Ecclesiastical History.

The *fourth school*, that of *Ministerial Duties*, provides for studies in Sacred Rhetoric, for practice in Pulpit Elocution and in the preparation of Sermons, and for lectures on Pastoral Offices.

SPECIAL DENOMINATIONAL TEACHING.

The general instruction common to all Theological Seminaries among evangelical Christians will be given by officers belonging to the College.

The discussion of controverted points of doctrine and practice will be restricted to special lectures or private teaching provided through pastors or other instructors approved among the denomination to which the students may severally belong.

PROVISION FOR EXPENSES OF STUDENTS.

The College will provide Tuition and Lecture Rooms, free of charge to all who may desire to attend any or all of the courses of instruction. Board, room-rent, and fuel may be obtained in the College at students' prices or in the city. Special provision for aid in meeting these necessary expenses will be solicited from individual friends and Churches interested in education for the Christian ministry.

SESSIONS AND GRADUATION.

The session of the department will commence on the first Wednesday of October, and will close on Tuesday preceding the last Wednesday in June. Diplomas of graduation will be granted those passing satisfactory examinations on all the studies of the course, and certificates of attainment will be given to students proficient in any one or more schools.

ADVANTAGES OF LOCATION.

The general advantages afforded to all students at the Federal Metropolis, such as the privilege of hearing the

most eminent speakers in every sphere of the public service, have proved of special value to former students for the ministry who have graduated at the College. The Library at the College is specially furnished with aids to students for the Christian ministry, and the Library of Congress, accessible daily to all who wish to consult its volumes, is furnished with a full collection of ancient and modern authors in the various departments of theological study.

SUMMARY.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Academic Students | 140 |
| Law Students | 167 |
| Medical Students | 54 |
| Theological Students | 15 |
| Total | 376 |

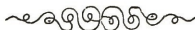
CALENDAR.

YEAR 1870-'71

| | | |
|----------------|--|------------|
| 1871. Feb. 15, | Term Examination begins..... | Monday |
| Feb. 17, | First Term ends..... | Friday. |
| Feb. 20, | Second Term begins | Monday. |
| Mar. 1, | Medical Commencement..... | Wednesday. |
| Mar. 15, | Sophomore and Freshman Exhibit'n..... | Wednesday. |
| May 29, | Examination of Senior Class begins..... | Monday. |
| June 19, | Term Examination begins..... | Monday. |
| June 26, } | Examination of Candidates for admission | { Monday. |
| June 27, } | to College. | { Tuesday. |
| June 26, | Exhibition of Preparatory-Department.... | Monday. |
| June 27, | Anniversary of Alumni..... | Tuesday. |
| June 28, | Commencement..... | Wednesday. |

YEAR 1871-'72

| | | |
|-----------------|--|------------|
| 1871. Sept. 13, | First Term Preparat'y School begins..... | Wednesday. |
| Sept. 18, } | Examination of Candidates for admission | { Monday. |
| Sept. 19, } | to College. | { Tuesday. |
| Sept. 20, | First Academical Term begins..... | Wednesday. |
| Oct. 2, | Session of Medical Department begins..... | Monday. |
| Oct. 4, | Session of Theological Depar't begins..... | Wednesday. |
| Oct. 11, | Session of Law Department begins..... | Wednesday. |



MEMORIAL DISCOURSE
ON THE
LIFE AND CHARACTER
OF
REV. JOEL SMITH BACON, D.D.,
THIRD PRESIDENT
OF THE
COLUMBIAN COLLEGE,
IN THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
DELIVERED AT
THE E STREET BAPTIST CHURCH,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
ON SUNDAY, JUNE 27, 1870,
BY
REV. G. W. SAMSON, D. D.

WASHINGTON, D. C.:
PRINTED BY JUDD & DETWEILER.

1870.

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MEMORIAL DISCOURSE.

“For David, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell on sleep, and was gathered to his fathers.”—ACTS 13: 36.

An incident is often more impressive than a principle. To look on a fact occurring, to see a man perform an act, is more instructive than to hear a theory as to what might occur, or to listen to a precept as to what men ought to do. This is the value of history; and especially of the Old and New Testament narratives, which form the body of inspired teaching. To be told simply that a man thus acted in given circumstances, takes for granted that the reader is made to ask after the motives that control the lives of other men; that he recognizes for himself, without being told, the principles which ought to govern human conduct; and that he is not only able but predisposed to apply a rule of duty hinted in the life of another to his own course of action. How like a book from God, our Maker, does this volume seem; how like a Father speaking to his children; how like a trusting Redeemer, possessing the faith he expects in his disciples, do the teachings of these inspired narratives appear when they tell what good men of old did, and leave the statement for our better nature to infer the lesson taught!

Here we are told what a life David, the favorite and favored founder of the Hebrew monarchy did; what was the end and effort of his life; and then we are informed what was its final and permanent result.

It is Paul, the great apostle of Christ's Gospel to the nations who makes the statement; and, as his own life was governed by a kindred idea, we are impressed with the conviction that a general rule of human duty is here presented. Moreover, in alluding thus to David, Paul is immediately presenting the life and death of the Lord Jesus Christ as the perfect example of

what man's life below should be, and what his life hereafter may become. Here, then, in this statement as to David's aim and effort in his life, and in the result after his death is presented a theme for universal consideration and adoption :

Service of one's own generation as the ideal of a true Christian's life.

The statement as to David, presenting, as it does, a model for universal imitation, suggests two points for consideration ; *first*, the *nature* ; and *second*, the *result* of such a life. We may seek, then, to draw out,

First, the NATURE of self-devotion to one's own generation.

The mention of Paul's as to David's self-devotion presents three distinct features worthy of remark.

David "*served*" his own generation. Too many seek to rule rather than serve ; forgetful that God has so made men that they will not suffer any one to rule long or peacefully over them who is not their servant. This idea in our enlightened age, especially under our republican institutions, we recognize. Careful study, however, shows that this conviction has in all ages and climes prevailed ; that a ruler is a man of the people, entrusted with their power and their wealth only that as their agent his skill and energy may render their resources more available for their individual good. The chief of an African tribe, the Prime Minister of an Asiatic Empire, the sovereigns of Europe, as well as their ministers, equally understand that this is the recognized tenure by which alone they hold their positions of power. And what the practical wisdom and the law of duty controlling men in their secular affairs has taught, belongs to the very essence of the perfect wisdom and supremely excellent precept which gives character to the Gospel of Christ. He himself said to his disciples : " I am among you as he that serveth ;" and his great apostle declared, as a universal truth, " No man liveth to himself," for " He died for all that they which live should not henceforth live unto themselves, but unto him who died for them and rose again." David, the exalted monarch of Israel, as a boy tending his father's flocks by day and night, as a youth ever on the strain amid the hardships of the camp, as a king

racking his mind in the great plan of organizing a government and building up its chief city, and as a man of God passing nights and days of sleepless watching for the moral and religious welfare of his chosen people, was all life-long a "servant" as a ruler.

David, again, "served his *own generation*." Some waste life in dreams of what they would be and do if born in another age and generation; but the idea of devoting themselves in the age and among the men where God saw fit to place them; this has not occurred to them. Here is the mischievous tendency of a large class of fictitious narratives with which libraries for the young are too commonly stored. Tales like those of Hannah More and Maria Edgeworth direct the minds of the young to the real circumstances in which they will hereafter be called to act. But the romances of knight errants and of disappointed lovers exhaust as well as waste the mind's energies, and make the heart callous to real suffering, because inured to sympathize only with imaginary woes, often the penalty of real vice pictured as virtue. The wise youth will study his "own generation," its theatre for action, its wants and the efforts for its welfare that are within the range of possibility.

David, once again, "served his own generation *by the will of God*." Some meet the issues of life, wearing the yoke imposed by their lot; but they toil as under a yoke. There is no cheerful enthusiasm, no actual preference for the pathway they have to tread. They meet the will of God with dogged indifference, with burdened spirits, or with sullen murmuring; not with the alacrity of a child who longs for nothing so much as some hard task whose cheerful performance will prove his gratitude and love to his parents. This was David's spirit. When he could not wield Saul's armor, how buoyant his step as he ran to meet Goliath with his shepherd's sling! When he could make no saving moral impression on the hardened bandits who gathered about him as Saul was hunting him down through the mountains, what a model for all time this young monarch, already anointed, turning mission Sabbath school teacher as he stood at his tent door or at a cave's mouth on the hallowed seventh

day, and exclaimed "Come ye children, hearken unto me ; I will teach you the fear of the Lord !" So in every period of life David filled his place ; until at last a man of gray hairs he was still illustrating the sentiment, "The righteous shall flourish like the palm tree ; they shall bring forth fruit in old age." No student of Paul's history can fail to mark the illustration and confirmation of this idea in his life ; all of whose difficulties—opposition from the elements of nature and from the passions of bad men—interruptions of his work caused by storms at sea and shipwreck on desolate islands, or by the machinations of bad men shutting him away from preaching by confinement in prison, and from writing by forced separation from his books and parchments, all of which apparent defeats he made triumphs, because his life-work was controlled by the spirit thus expressed—"None of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might *finish my course with joy!*" "*With joy,*" observe ; for the third element in the mission of the true Christian is this : to have the feeling that the service of one's own generation is appointed "by the will of God," and should therefore be a *cheerful* service. This idea is constantly shining out in all Paul's life and writings as the chief attainment of an advanced disciple.

We cannot pass over entirely unnoticed, the other part of this statement of the great apostle of Jesus as to the great monarch of Israel.

Second. THE RESULT of Christian devotion to the service of one's own generation.

The statement presents a negative and a positive, an individual and a general result. It declares that David "fell on sleep and was gathered to his fathers."

There is a personal reward to the man who lives for his age. In worldly toil the day of labor is followed by the night of rest. The day of spiritual work, remark, is but a moment of toil followed by neverending ages of sweet repose. The rest after worldly toil is unconscious oblivion of the mind. The Christian's sleep, remember, is an unbroken life of conscious delight. To "sleep in Jesus" is according to Paul's frequent declaration

to "be with Christ;" as Jesus said, to be on the very day of decease from earth "*with him* in Paradise;" as John in vision saw it is to be "blessed henceforth;" happy from the very hour that the faithful one "dies in the Lord." Suppose, then, it be service and hard service to live as a Christian. It has, as we have seen, a present "joy unspeakable and full of glory;" and beyond the grave "pleasures," honors, glories, that are "evermore."

But this is the negative side only. The true man longs to be useful; aspiring not only to do good during the brief years of life, but to live in his influence during the ages that are to succeed him. This expression to be "gathered unto his fathers" has a pregnant meaning. It is written of Abraham and of Jacob, as well as of David, and it suggests the important idea already alluded to in our consideration of the nature of the Christian's mission. Moral influences, like the continuation of plants and animals, are a succession of the species. As human bodies are propagated,—and are sickly or healthy, arrested or continued in succession, according to the parent's fidelity,—so is it with souls born again. The Divine agency is operative in both; but not to the exclusion of the responsibility of individual men and women. What, then, has any man or woman to do but to serve their own generation! How can they serve any other? Only, observe, in this, and that the vitally important way: as the men of each generation are directly responsible for the succession and character of the next, so the Christians of any one generation are the indispensable links by which all the influences that have come down from Christ's day pass on to generations yet to come. Let any one generation be unfaithful in their day, and all the power of the past drops and is lost for the want of connection in the chain of succession. Other men have labored and we have entered into their labors. Our fathers lived for their generation, their special duty being to those who were to succeed them; and how shall it be with us as to our successors? All true Christians, as John saw in Heaven, attain two results by "serving their own generation according to the will of God," they "*rest from their labors, and their works* do follow them."

These thoughts, suggested at once when the death of Dr. Bacon was first reported, had developed into an extended discourse as introductory to the memorials of his life and character, gradually gathered for this occasion. The very extent of their natural suggestions has led to their presentation in a separate discourse. As illustrations of these impressive principles, we may proceed at once to read a life so rare.

Joel Smith Bacon was born in Cayuga county, New York, on the 3d of September, A. D. 1802. In the year 1821, at the age of nineteen years, he entered Homer Academy, in his native State, and after a course of two years' study he was admitted, in 1823, as a member of the Sophomore class at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York. He graduated in 1826. Of this period his intimate friend, Rev. G. W. Eaton, D. D., late President of Madison University, says: "His intellectual endowments were of a high order. He was distinguished for his ability and scholarship in his undergraduate course. Especially was he marked as a ready and logical debater. His facility in extemporaneous speaking was remarkable. On graduating in 1826 he was awarded the honor of the Philosophical Oration; the first honor, balanced between him and a class-mate, turning upon the estimate of their comparative classical attainments, and not of their intellectual power." This distinction was no slight acquisition in a class which numbered among its members such men as the Hon. S. J. Bosworth, afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court of New York; the Hon. Wm. W. Fenton, afterwards Lieutenant Governor of Michigan; the Rev. Wm. M. Carmichael, D. D., and the Rev. Wm. Hague, D. D. With all these eminent classmates Dr. Bacon was ever held in high esteem; and to the latter especially he was bound by the cords of a life-long attachment.

Immediately on graduation, so directly that he did not find time to visit his family, Mr. Bacon went into Virginia to be engaged in teaching. The school in which he was employed was in Amelia county. Here he seems to have remained but little more than a year; but it was a fresh spot ever green in his remembrance. Dr. Eaton remarks, "He frequently spoke of

this residence in Virginia as a very pleasant period of his early life."

The next year he seems to have been engaged to take charge of a classical school in Princeton, New Jersey, at the seat of the college so renowned. Of this period in his life Rev. Dr. Maclean, late president of that college writes: "I recollect Dr. Bacon when he taught a classical school in this town. I find from a catalogue of the Cliosophic Society, in the college of New Jersey, that he became a member of that society in 1828. According to the best of my recollection he was esteemed a good and successful teacher." Of this era of Mr. Bacon's progress Dr. Eaton says: "While at Princeton he enjoyed the society of its literary *elite*, participating in the intellectual and literary exercises of the college and seminary, and was recognized as a gifted and scholarly man. A very intelligent and highly-cultivated graduate of the seminary, who formed an acquaintance with Mr. Bacon while they were together at Princeton, told me before I had ever met him as my friend, that he was the finest extemporaneous speaker and the ablest debater of his age within his acquaintance."

The following year, in 1829, Mr. Bacon entered the Theological Seminary at Newton, Massachusetts; becoming a member of the class which graduated in 1831. Here, however, he remained but a few months. The circumstances of the early termination of his course at Newton are thus narrated by Rev. H. J. Ripley, D. D., the long continued and greatly esteemed professor of pastoral duties at that institution. He writes: "In 1830, Rev. Dr. Chase having been invited to the presidency of Georgetown College, Kentucky, felt it his duty to make a visit to Georgetown in order to decide the question of acceptance. He proposed to Mr. Bacon to accompany him; intending, should he accept the presidency, to have Mr. Bacon associated with him as an instructor. On learning after his arrival the real purpose of the Board of Trustees, to have the college merely a literary institution, without any special provision for such Theological instruction as his heart was fixed on, he declined the appointment, and recommended Mr. Bacon for the

presidency ; and the appointment was accordingly made. This action on the part of Dr. Chase sufficiently shows his estimate of Mr. Bacon."

Of his connection with Georgetown College the following particulars are gathered : The College in Georgetown, Kentucky, originated shortly after the Columbian College, Washington, D. C., and began with a legacy left by Mr. Paulding to the Columbian College. By some defect in the form of the bequest, or some technicality of law, the Kentucky courts ruled that the legacy might be held for educational puposes, but that it could not be so employed outside of the limits of Kentucky. Hence the Georgetown College became really the child and heir of the Columbian College. This indebtedness and close association was equally apparent in the first officers of the College. Rev. Dr. Staughton having resigned his position at the Columbian College was chosen first President of Georgetown College. Passing through Washington, on his way from Philadelphia to Georgetown, he died suddenly, at the residence of his son. It was shortly after his decease that Dr. Chase, one of the first professors of Columbian College, was invited to accept the position. During the visit of Dr. Chase, with Mr. Bacon in company, at Georgetown, early in 1830, the latter was chosen Profeessor of the Greek and Latin languages. Shortly after, when Dr. Chase had declined the Presidency, Mr. Bacon, then at the early age of twenty-nine, was chosen President, the third in order of appointment, but the first to enter on the duties of the office. Of this new period of his varied life employ, Dr. Eaton, who was associated with Mr. Bacon as professor, says, " he presided over the College for two years with the universal respect of the students, of the trustees, and of the community."

It was at this juncture that Mr. Bacon formed by marriage that union which added so greatly to his future happiness and usefulness. During his connection the previous year with Newton Theological Institution he had made the acquaintance of Miss Harriet E. Porter, daughter of Captain Porter, of Salem, Mass., to whom, shortly after his entrance on his duties at Georgetown, on the 30th November, 1831, he was united by marriage. Mrs.

Bacon was born February 17, 1813, and was at the time of her marriage in her nineteenth year. She was remarkable for her personal beauty, loveliness of features, delicacy of form and grace of carriage, which united to add a peculiar charm to her person. Her mind was quick and clear in its intuitions, and she had received a finished culture by early education. By nature, too, she had a sprightliness and amiableness of character which made her universally beloved. Her piety, too, was of an earnest type; conscientious devotion to every good cause, a deep sensitiveness and sympathy in every call for consecration of life and property, and a spirit of prayerful fidelity to her children, specially marking her religious life. She was an affectionate wife and mother, a useful member of society and of the Christian Church, and died universally lamented in her 46th year, on the 3d November, 1858, at Warrenton, Virginia.

Returning to Kentucky immediately after his marriage, which occurrence was associated also with his ordination to the Christian ministry, Mr. Bacon had been but a short time engaged in his new field of labor, when, in 1831, he was invited to a professorship in the Literary and Theological Seminary at Hamilton, New York, then growing into importance. After about two years, in the spring of 1833, he resigned the presidency of Georgetown College, and accepted the position of Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, before urged upon him, at Hamilton, New York.

In this new field of labor Professor Bacon was engaged for a period of four years. Shortly after entering upon his duties his chair was transferred, at his request, to Dr. Eaton, who had been with him as a professor during his presidency at Georgetown, Kentucky; and a chair of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, generally occupied by presidents of colleges, was erected for him. A variety of duties, but indirectly connected with his professorship, were now pressed upon him. An Education Society, before formed, claimed the energy of some active head; he was made chairman of its executive committee, and in 1834 he secured a revision of its constitution, which has made it to this day one of the most important and effective organizations

of its kind. About the same time he became president of an association formed to secure a support to a Burman and Karen school, organized by the efforts of Dr. and Mrs. Wade.

The death of his father-in-law, Captain Porter, of Salem, Massachusetts, led Professor Bacon, in 1837, to resign his position at Hamilton, New York. For the same reason he accepted a call to a new field of labor, that of pastor of the First Baptist Church in Lynn, Massachusetts, a town only a few miles from the residence of his late father-in-law, whose executor he had been appointed, and whose estate required much of his attention. The features of his two or three years' ministry, with the main facts attending it, have been furnished by the present pastor of the church, Rev. T. E. Vassar:

"The failing health of Rev. Lucius S. Bolles, occurring in the autumn of 1836, obliged the church to seek a new pastor. In March, 1837, Professor Bacon visited the church and supplied their pulpit for three weeks. On the 7th April the church gave him a unanimous call, which on the 14th of the same month was fully concurred in by vote of the society. Unable to leave his duties sooner it was not until the month of October that he formally accepted the call. He was installed December 29th; Rev. Barnas Sears, D.D., preaching the sermon, while Rev. John Wayland, D.D., and others, took part in the services. The church had just succeeded in erecting a new house of worship, the congregations were full and attentive, and though amid the financial troubles that at that era oppressed the country not many were added to the church during the two years of his ministry, influences were exerted which developed in after days." Of the general character of his ministry the following is stated: "As a man and Christian brother, all loved him here. As a preacher, the more intelligent listened to him with profit and delight. One man I am told used always to follow him when he exchanged in the vicinity. If he was to preach in Salem this friend would go there on foot rather than miss the opportunity of listening to his favorite."

On the 13th December, 1839, Rev. Mr. Bacon resigned his pastoral charge at Lynn; giving as his reason that the health of

his family demanded a change of climate. During two following years he was chiefly occupied in financial business attending the settlement of the estate of his father-in-law. He was frequently, however, engaged in supplying the pulpits of churches destitute of a pastor. During this period also, he was an efficient member of the Executive Board of the Baptist Triennial Convention, having in charge foreign and domestic missions, and located at Boston, Massachusetts. The following statement as to an important trust committed to him by that board is from the pen of Rev. J. N. Murdock, D. D., one of the secretaries of the American Baptist Missionary Union: "In consequence of troubles in the Shawnee Mission and from the desire of the board to communicate more fully with the Indians than could be done through the ordinary channels, Rev. Mr. Bacon was in August, 1842, requested to visit the Shawnees, the Cherokees, and the Creeks. He spent the autumn of 1842 and a part of the winter of 1842-'43 in that service. His laborious efforts were judicious, and met with the full approval of the board. He composed the differences among the Shawnees, and was of great service to the Cherokees and Creeks. He was at this time and for many years a member of the board, and always was held in high esteem by his brethren."

A new, and the most important era, in Mr. Bacon's life was now at hand. On the 16th of August, 1841, Rev. S. Chapin, D. D., second president of Columbian College, tendered his resignation of his position, seeking retirement in the decline of life. An interval of nearly two years passed before the vacancy was supplied; during which time, as at one previous and two succeeding periods of the vacation of the office of president by four successive presidents, the office has been temporarily filled by the venerated Senior Professor, Dr. Ruggles.

At the meeting of the Board held April 12, 1843, a letter dated on the 4th of the same month, was read, addressed to the Board by Rev. Irah Chase, D. D., who had so long been conversant with the interests of the College, and with the qualifications of Mr. Bacon. This letter commended Rev. J. S. Bacon for election as President of the College, and in the following

terms: "Mr. Bacon stands very high in my esteem. His devoted Christian character, his talents, his well balanced and well furnished mind, his experience in the instruction and government of young men, and the lively interest which he feels in the cause of liberal education, give a gratifying assurance that he would acquit himself worthily in the important station to which you refer." In this commendation Rev. Dr. Ripley, of the same institution, expressed his "hearty concurrence."

During the Presidency of Dr. Bacon an eventful period was passing in his own life and that of his family, while also a new era began in the history of the college. Up to the year 1842, the oppressive and almost crushing debt incurred at the opening of the college, in the outlay for lands, buildings and first gathering of a faculty, still rested like an incubus upon it, crippling all its movements. Before Dr. Bacon assumed the charge of the college this had been finally liquidated. More than this, two efficient agencies, those of Rev. A. M. Poindexter in 1847-8, and of Rev. Wm. F. Broaddus, in 1851-2, greatly added to the material resources of the college. Early, however, in his Presidency the alienation which led to the separation between Christian churches of the north and of the south, in their Mission work, had occurred. Prior to 1845, the Baptist Triennial Convention had been the guardian and to some extent the patron of the college. The agitation caused by the separation then brought about, made every interest at the Federal city to feel a special shock. The college, as well as other enterprises at this city, which must be always subject to the misunderstandings which party jealousies awaken, was retarded in its advance by these causes.

The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Mr. Bacon in 1845.

During the entire period of his connection with the college, Dr. Bacon was an attendant at the E Street Baptist Church. His wife and her mother after a short period became members, and at the time when, during a most interesting revival of religion, his two elder daughters made a profession of their faith, he himself was already a member and officiated at their bap-

tism. The number of ministers without pastorates associated at that time in the E Street Church, gave comparatively little opportunity or necessity for his active labor. He was always ready, however, when occasion called to supply the pulpit ; he was always a delegate of the church at the meetings of public bodies ; and in the philanthropic and Christian enterprises, which had their centre in Washington, he was ever ready to bear his share.

In his letter of resignation presented July 14, 1854, he says : " The position which I have occupied for eleven years past has been one of great labor and responsibility. It has been attended with much care and anxiety, and often with great discouragements and difficulties. I have endeavored to discharge my duties faithfully, though often at the sacrifice of what might otherwise be beneficial to me. I have spared neither time nor health nor effort to promote the interests and welfare of those for whom I have labored, and I trust not without some beneficial results to others, if little to myself. My own future course I commit to the guidance of Providence, the college to those who are its constituted guardians and directors."

After his resignation, Dr. Bacon remained some months with his family at the college ; an entire year intervening before the accession of his successor (Rev. Dr. Binney) to office. His mind soon, however, turned to another important field of labor, and to it he gave no less than twelve years of his matured powers, from the age of fifty-three to sixty-five years. In all ages and lands where advanced intellectual culture and moral refinement has made popular government possible, it has been found that the mighty and almost controlling influence of woman, the early moulding and the life-long sway of mothers, wives, and female associates, makes the education of woman absolutely essential to the safety, not to say the elevation and advancement of society. If by the power of arbitrary authority or of unreasoning custom and unreasonable prejudice woman's mind be left dwarfed, her moral sentiments uninformed, and her religious instincts unenlightened, a few designing men can, by artifice, defeat all the noble designs of the philanthropic, the patriotic, and Christian

benefactors who live and labor for the good of society. Sad it is that the world should so often have to learn this truth of Solomon, "One sinner destroyeth much good," and this principle of Paul, "A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump." Always, now, in the world's history, when by the corruption of society and the wreck of nations, this fearful truth is made real, it has also appeared that the *cause* of this corruption and fall is, as in Eden, the want of kindred and mutually imparted knowledge and virtue which were meant to be a joint possession of man and woman, of the husband and the wife, of the father and the mother, of the statesman that has occupied the throne and of the power behind the throne that through woman's fascination controls councils and governs States. If, at the outset of human history, woman deceived, and man not deceived, fell into the transgression, the main practical lesson certainly is that if *man* be formed specially for knowledge, *woman* is for virtue or conformity to knowledge; and that if it be not good that man be alone, if he needs woman as a helpmeet, then woman and man should be mutual educators and have a common education. Re-formations in religion would seldom be needed were man's intellect as truly as woman's under the control of an enlightened religious sentiment; and political revolutions would be rarer and less cruel if women knew as much of moral and political science as studious statesmen have learned.

Every careful student of general history must have become aware that in our country the importance of comprehensive and thorough female education has been specially recognized, and has been most steadily growing in popular conviction and esteem. At the juncture when Dr. Bacon left Columbian College, this department of labor for educated men was pervading all parts of the American States. The Gulf States, as the section most needy and most inviting in its demand for higher institutions devoted to female education, attracted Dr. Bacon's attention; and two classes of circumstances conspired to the suggestion and the determination in his mind.

Dr. Bacon was at this era eminently fitted for this work; and that in two respects. In the first place, age tempers and

chastens the ardor and asperity with which young men engage in the work of education. To meet and train the minds and hearts of young women, requires a chastened spirit and a comprehensive culture, even beyond that which seems most successful in the training of young men. Perhaps it would surprise any one not conversant with facts in this respect, to collect information as to the men who have in early life excelled in teaching young men, while in riper years they have become even more noted for their success in the culture and development of female minds.

In the second place, Dr. Bacon possessed that truly national spirit amid political agitations, and that truly catholic sentiment in religious controversies, which made him acceptable everywhere, and gave him a great social influence in the new sphere to which Providence, now, according to his own conviction, directed his labor. Every friend of Dr. Bacon remarked that he was not fitted to be a leader. Undoubtedly it is fortunate that there are so few leaders born into the world. Certainly if more were needed, there would be a greater supply by the appointment of Him, who in ordaining all things, gives the special characteristics of men, for the accomplishment of his own purpose. Great leaders are only pioneers; a little band made for a special work, that of opening the way for the great generals and great armies that follow. Sometimes self-esteem in such men makes them think that they alone are the Lord's chosen, and that all the quiet men are nothing. But to such Elijahs, saying "I only am left alone," Divine Providence sees to it that there are added seven thousand obscurer but more useful men; Elishas at the plough it may be, but not fitful, and like impulsive Elijah, oft looking back; men therefore on whom not only a double portion of the spirit of the true prophet rests, but who in the end carry home a harvest of sheaves from the very patience of their quiet toil. The reformation of Luther would have been a sad failure had not his reckless and sometimes worldly counsels been modified and made effective by scores of men around him like Melancthon and Erasmus; Napoleon's leadership would have left France a wreck, had not scores of

men like Guizot been raised up quietly to rebuild on new foundations the ruin of the great leader whose favorite word, expressive of his own mission, was "bouleverser," to overthrow. In fact, the difference between men called in modern times to be *leaders*, and those called to be *builders*, so far even as mental preparation is concerned, is as marked as that seen in the ardent advocate, earnest, eloquent, and powerful in appeal, and the judge who can analyze his one-sided view and give to all the important truth he urges its appropriate place.

With that well-balanced mind and impartial spirit which so fitted him for his new field and his new work, Dr. Bacon went into the Gulf States. He spent one year as the head of an institution in Southern Georgia, and a second in Northeastern Louisiana, on the Red River; thence he removed to Warrenton, Virginia, where an important institution had grown into existence. Not long after his settlement at Warrenton, that severest affliction of his life, the death of his lovely companion, prepared him for yet another change.

Dr. Bacon's two eldest daughters, whom he had baptised some years before, had now reached a maturity and had imbibed a spirit which prepared them to be able coadjutors in his chosen work. The eldest, Miss Ida, had during his stay at Columbian College, been united in marriage to Richard P. Latham, A. M., who was Professor of Mathematics at the College from 1852 to 1854. The important female institution at Tuscaloosa, Ala., now invited both Dr. Bacon and his son-in-law to take joint charge of its affairs. It was a position worthy the ripe ability of a man like Dr. Bacon. Scarcely, however, had he become fixed in this position when the sectional strife which culminated in the late war, broke, like a tornado, over the impulsive spirit of that young and energetic State; and the school of Dr. Bacon was agitated and scattered amid the excitement. Professor Latham shortly after died; and Dr. Bacon, with his family, returned to Virginia, and fixed their home again at Warrenton. That family, now, consisted of four daughters, Ida, Josie, Gertrude and Alice, the elder now a widow with two small children. Two sons had previously deceased at an early age.

The four years of the war were passed in intense excitement, Warrenton being on the line of conflict, sometimes occupied by one and again by the other contending armies. Yet, though for months the headquarters of generals of both armies, Dr. Bacon's fine school building was the home of peace, so greatly and universally was he esteemed for integrity and piety, and so much were his family beloved by all that met them. The financial loss to which he was naturally subjected, the weight of years beginning to press heavily on him, the marriage of his two elder daughters, on whom he most relied as teachers, the elder to Rev. Henry W. Dodge, D. D., of Upperville, and the second to L. R. Spilman, Esq., of Richmond, Virginia, were causes for retirement so imperative that this last home of his united family was in the year 1866, finally abandoned.

Constitutionally active in temperament, above all impelled by a conviction of duty he could not resist, Dr. Bacon soon entered upon a sphere of Christian labor which, in the sight of angels, and indeed of thoughtful men, was the sublimest of his life. He had given thirty of his fresh and bouyant years to classical and college training of young men; he had added eleven years of devotion to female education, in which his ripe maturity of powers had been spent, and now the falling fruitage of his old age was consecrated to the religious training of the colored people of Virginia and North Carolina, suddenly emancipated, and a large portion of them, like ignorant and untutored children, sadly in need of instructors to guide and of fathers to counsel them. There are few men that could have stepped into such a sphere and have found it congenial and been efficient in it. Dr. Bacon was one of those rare exceptions; and many a young pastor learned a new lesson, and his children conceived a new admiration of their father, as a herald from a higher world laden with earthly honors but these all hidden by that crown of glory which rests on the hoary head found in the way of righteousness, when he undertook this new and self-denying task.

Dr. Bacon accepted an appointment of the American and Foreign Bible Society, located at New York, to distribute Bibles

and Testaments to the colored people. He had, however, an ideal of such a mission, a lofty conception of its responsibility, such as few conceive. The language of his daughter, Mrs. Spilman, pictures him in this mission as no pen but one inspired by breathing an atmosphere purer than that of earth could have portrayed so sublime a life. She says of her sainted father: "His principal object was to visit the different colored churches, to examine their pastors, to ascertain their intelligence and piety, giving them advice in regard to the care of their charges and the means of increasing the strength and spirituality of their members, while he also supplied them with Bibles and Testaments. Though a trying position to fill, I can say with pride and pleasure that everywhere he was received with respect and treated with kindness. Crowds of people came to listen to him, and were, I have reason to know, benefitted by his instructions. Many affecting incidents has he narrated in his letters of the sacrifices made by some poor brother or sister to entertain him when thrown upon their hospitality, thanking him even amid their services for him and telling him how much his words did them good, and how they were more than repaid for any trouble he gave them." Any daughter that knows what true moral grandeur is might well be proud of such a father. If the incidents in those private letters could be made public, nothing in the memoirs of such men as Judson could be more full of fascination and sublimity.

To the same effect, Rev. John Pollard, a graduate of Columbian College some years after Dr. Bacon's presidency, and an esteemed pastor in lower Virginia, uses this language: "I can testify with what interest, patience, and zeal he prosecuted this work while in our midst. His entrance upon it, was of itself calculated to raise him high in the estimation of every true Christian. It clearly showed that his object in life was not popularity, was not station, was not fame, but the eternal welfare of souls. It proved that he held this object so dear, that, if he might but secure it, he was willing to accept the humblest sphere of labor. Dr. Bacon had evidently caught that beautiful spirit enjoined by the apostle—"Mind not high things, but

condescend to men of low estate." When a man who had been professor and president in several colleges, besides holding other prominent positions among his brethren, entered with alacrity upon the work of a colporteur for the negroes, it proved that he had learned to imitate that lowliness which appeared in the life of Jesus of Nazareth."

But Dr. Bacon had in this work of two or three declining years "finished his course." His end was nigh; and it closed with a scene of joy to him on earth and of the portion of his family already in Heaven, whose narration by his daughter is one of the most touching incidents of a hero's life; always most glorious, when like the setting sun, its radiance seems to open heaven itself to mortal vision. Writing from Richmond, she says: "The last visit he made in his official capacity was to the Portsmouth Association during the early part of October. After resting a day on his return at my house, he left for Fluvanna, to baptize our sister Gertie, who had professed conversion, and wished him to officiate in this ordinance. He left Richmond about the middle of October; and on reaching 'Edge-wood,' the institution in Fluvanna where Gertie was teaching, he found Alice also, to his intense delight, ready to profess her love for Christ by being buried with him by baptism. There was not time for her to come before the church at a regular meeting. She was received, however, after relation of her experience, on the banks of the Rivanna river; after which the two girls went down into the water hand in hand, and my dear father baptized them. Gertie said that his remarks on the occasion were so affecting that there was scarcely a dry eye in all the crowd assembled on the banks to witness the scene. He said he felt as if his work was done, and that he could say with Simeon, 'Lord let now thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation.' He gave both sisters much good advice, and Gertie said that his words seemed inspired with more than ordinary interest; and they produced on others who listened a deep impression; for he spoke as if he might never speak to them more. Tears flowed freely from the school girls who crowded

around him to bid him good-bye when he left; though he seemed in his usual health.

"The baptism took place on Sunday, October 31st. He reached home on Wednesday morning, November 3d, having travelled all night on the packet-boat. He went out during that day to the agricultural fair, returned at evening, dined with us and seemed in his ordinary spirits, but retired early, complaining of fatigue. In the morning he could not leave his room, pleurisy had set in; to which, in two days, pneumonia was added. He sunk from the first; no remedies benefitting him. He suffered much, but as late as Saturday neither we nor he had any idea of danger. On that day he spoke of some religious books he wished sent to my sister; but said, wait till Tuesday, I shall be well enough then to get them myself. He talked but little from the difficulty of breathing. On Monday night hope of recovery was given up; on Tuesday we sent for my sisters, they came on Wednesday, one week after he had left them, but he died on the very day he thought of sending the religious books to them; and on arriving they were only greeted by the crape on the door and by his senseless form. Rev. Drs. Burrows and Jeter called on him about three hours before he died, and he answered their questions with calmness, expressing his readiness to die and unwavering faith in his Redeemer. Not five minutes before his death, which was without a struggle, he spoke to me and pressed my hand as I was wiping the damp from his forehead; when he turned quickly on his side and ceased to breathe."

His decease was on Tuesday, November 9th, and on Thursday, the 11th, his funeral was attended by ministers of all denominations, at the Grace Street Church, Richmond; Rev. Dr. Burrows preached on the occasion, and Rev. Dr. Jeter spoke of his character and labors. Many pens have been called forth in sketching his life and character; his varied residence and his extended reputation, naturally leading to a general interest in his decease; while his peculiarly varied mission in life, and his lot during the war has as naturally suggested varied comments. It is wonderful, however, how death clears our mental vision by

subduing mutual jealousies ; and the judgment formed of character by men at most distance and diverse points of views, blend into a harmony which could only be possible because the real truth was seen and avowed by all beholders.

In its intellectual characteristics Dr. Bacon's mind was versatile without being superficial ; popular rather than profound in its view of principles ; practical and yet fond of speculation and diffident in doubtful enterprise ; fond of the study of men and things rather than of books ; inquiring and discussive ; controversial not for controversy's sake ; ready for the defence of established truth, yet tolerant of views manifestly erroneous from charity towards human infirmity. Hence, though capable of profound and close reasoning, Dr. Bacon's addresses and sermons were always popular, seldom or never elaborated for the press ; his labors being in this respect as the great Master's, like the insensible impression of the dew sent every night, rather than of the storm-cloud occasionally flashing and deluging. This again made him minutely practical, rather than comprehensive in his plans of study and of operation in great enterprises ; while the varied demands of his many official positions compelled speculative consideration of many modes of action which the power of no one man could mature ; while also emergencies and weighty responsibilities came too fast to find his preparations, intellectual and economical, fully digested and thoroughly effective. His habit of preparation was naturally and necessarily the practical arrangement of principles taught by observation, and of views illustrated by facts gathered in his personal intercourse with men ; his sermons being textual rather than topical, illustrative rather than logical, hortatory rather than doctrinal. In keeping with his general cast of mind, Dr. Bacon was a careful and close observer ; though not with books in his hand, his eye and ear were ever busy drinking in, and digesting every passing scene in nature and society, and every casual sentiment or fact dropped in private conversation or in public addresses. From his earliest to his latest days he was given to asking questions ; not in the spirit of one who challenges the utterances of others, but to

assure himself how much in received opinions and in careless statements was really reliable, and also to prompt the important duty of investigation among the men entrusted with vital interests, who too often decide without deliberation, and jeopard the progress of great causes by adopting plans with only partial information. At the same time, while asking the ground of every opinion and the reasons for every proposed measure, Dr. Bacon adhered firmly to the great principles of truth established by reason and experience; and while quoting, almost as if he had accepted them, new views of certain declarations of the Old and New Testament suggested by the progress of natural science and of the study of the languages of the inspired Scripture, he held firmly to the authority of the Bible as God's word, and proclaimed with the action of one taught by the Spirit, the doctrines of redemption by Christ and the saving duties enjoined in his teachings. Of his intellectual character and its general fruit, Rev. Dr. Jeter says: "As a preacher, his sermons were sound, instructive, and earnest, always commanding attention and awakening thought." He never could have gained, much less have filled the positions he in such rapid succession occupied without a wonderful power of adaptation; and it is a fact specially note-worthy, which has been alluded to by those who knew his entire history, that none of the many positions he occupied was sought by him; the position, rather, seeking the man.

In moral nature Dr. Bacon was genial and humble, conscientious and prudent. These traits of his character have been specially mentioned by those who cherish his memory. Dr. Eaton, his early associate and intimate friend, dwells on these traits. He says, "Dr. Bacon was singularly diffident and self-depreciating. * * This made him reserved and silent often when he might have demonstrated himself;" this leading some to mistake his nature as "unsocial." "He was a *true man* of pure and lofty sentiments, with broad and generous sympathies, with kindly affections, and singularly free from all partisan prejudices and bitter jealousies; he scorned all tortuous and disingenuous policy, for even the best ends. He was

a model of a Christian gentlemen; charitable and courteous and forbearing; yet with all his self-distrust and self-abnegation, firm and faithful to his conscientious convictions, and not wanting in their manly defence when occasion demanded." The testimony of Rev. Mr. Pollard, is that which many a young man could give as to his sympathetic nature. "I confess that I never *knew* Dr. Bacon till within the last twelve months. * * Whenever he spoke, and on whatever subject, my confidence was inspired in the man, my interest excited in the subject discussed. It was plain that in his speaking, and in the manner of his speaking, he was actuated by the desire that I, a young man, should derive advantage from his long and valuable experience."

The Rev. Dr. Jeter thus sums up his estimate of Dr. Bacon's character: "Few ministers during the last forty years have occupied a more prominent position in the Baptist denomination. He lived in many places, and everywhere commanded attention and respect, and exerted an influence for good. He occupied various important offices, and always discharged their duties with fidelity and to the acceptance of his patrons. We have seen him in many large meetings, and he uniformly filled a high place, and when he spoke was heard with interest and deference. He was not a leader. His modesty or his shrinking temperament prevented him from projecting schemes of labor and usefulness; but he was a safe counsellor for those who planned them; and a sound and able advocate of such as he approved.

"Dr. Bacon was eminently a prudent man. During his long life and in all his diversified employments and relations, we never knew him to be involved in any difficulty. He was no party man. He took broad and liberal views, and was actuated by high and honorable motives. In all his public addresses, we never knew him to indulge in personalities or to wound the feelings of the most sensitive."

Thus endowed intellectually and morally, Dr. Bacon's presence and co-operation added a charm and a power to every circle and sphere wherein he moved. His family was happy, indeed, when he was at home. His classes loved him in the

lecture-room ; only the evil-disposed regarding him any other than a friend. In his civil relations, tested to the quick during the war, the simple fact that Dr. Eaton and others in New York and New England still regard him as "a Southern man," "identified with the South in the late terrific conflict," while all through the war he was regarded in the South as a Northern man, and was not expected to identify himself with the political movements of those with whom he dwelt, shows plainly that Dr. Bacon was one of those rare men who know that war always arises from the depravity of human nature, and that the special duty of a consecrated ambassador of Jesus Christ among men is to "study the things that make for peace," maintaining in his own breast firm adherence to principle, while melting charity gushes like a well-spring from his heart, breaking forth at every avenue by which the soul seeks to go out of the body in its efforts to reach and bless all men. Jesus, our master, was "first king of righteousness, after that king of peace," and *he* copies that perfect example who strives in his own character to blend these two traits, coupled in Christ's command, "Be ye wise as serpents and harmless as doves."

This, then, was the last and grand secret of Dr. Bacon's excellence and usefulness. He felt himself to be a child of God and a servant of Christ ; bound by the most solemn vow of consecration to do His will and finish His work. He realized, indeed, Paul's declaration as to David. "*He served his own generation by the will of God : and he fell on sleep.*"

"Being dead, he yet speaketh." To us with life's maturity, burdened with family and social, with private and public responsibilities, a voice comes from his grave asking whether we are thus living. To the members of the E Street Church, an echo as of heavenly harps seems to descend, declaring that the prayers of those two who so long communed with us on earth, Dr. and Mrs. Bacon, are at Christ's right hand, waiting to welcome us there if we are found worthy. To the young, of both sexes, for whom he gave his life's sacrifice and toil, the murmur of those words of his, uttered on the banks of the Rivanna, seem still to resound, prompting the prayer, "Lord what wilt thou have me to do ?"

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

GRADUATED CLASS

OF THE

National Medical College,

(MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIAN COLLEGE,)

MARCH 2, 1870,

BY

JOHN ORDRONAU, LL. B., M. D.,

Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence.



WASHINGTON, D. C.:

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1870.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 4, 1870.*

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the students held on Thursday, March 3d, the undersigned were appointed a committee to solicit for publication a copy of the Valedictory Address delivered by you to the Graduating Class.

In communicating this unanimous expression we have the pleasure to be, with much esteem,

Very respectfully, yours,

H. A. DUNCANSON,
OVERTON TWEEDIE,
W. B. TYLER,
RICHARD JOSEPH,

Committee.

JOHN ORDRONAU, *M. D.,*

Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence.

WASHINGTON, *March 5, 1870.*

GENTLEMEN: It affords me great pleasure to comply with your request. The Address was written for you, and the desire to preserve it in an enduring form is a compliment to its sentiments which I highly appreciate.

I am, with feelings of high personal regard,

Very truly, yours,

JOHN ORDRONAU.

Messrs. H. A. DUNCANSON, W. B. TYLER, O. TWEEDIE, and RICHARD JOSEPH.

ADDRESS.

On an occasion like this, congratulation would seem to be the only proper text for the hour. Fitness suggests it, custom sanctions it, prescription legalizes it. A great labor of preparation has been successfully accomplished; the goal of expectation has been reached; the palms of victory have been distributed, and beneath the eyes of friendship and in the sunshine of popular sympathy, you are made the recipients of a homage which may well flatter the heart of youth and cause it to thrill with novel sensations. At this time, in this place, under these encouragements, it is natural that you should exult. The skies are propitious, the vertical sun casts no shadows, the gateways of hope are all opened, the land of promise is at your feet. Before you lies the world's great field of enterprise, wide as the widest ambition could desire, smiling with harvests which await the reaper's sickle, and rich with rewards for every honest laborer. Behind you is the memory of a long train of well-spent days, that find their consummate fruitage in the ceremonies of this hour. Surely if past labor be sweet, and the retrospect of years can strengthen us by the endorsement of its approbation, how much sweeter far are not all these reflections when culminating in the conviction, that we have climbed to promotion and preferment without soil, without stain, without ungracious subsidy or obsequious homage paid to any one, but only by the grace of God, and through our own unflinching resolution.

Craven indeed, is that spirit which, feeling the nameless power of a divine intelligence within, shall yet hold itself aloof, in dishonorable neutrality, from all participation in the world's great battle-field. On such, no heavenly sunshine, no refreshing dews, no blessings of fruitfulness shall descend. But instead, a desolation like that of Edom will fill the chambers of its soul, and mankind, from an inherent and irrepressible antipathy, will

sweep it out of all brotherhood and communion. Wherever, therefore, in childhood, in youth, in manhood, or old age, an honest effort is made to dignify intellect by development, and to ennoble a man by graduation upwards, the heavens ring with congratulation, the earth catches up the glad sound, and its mountain peaks re-echo it from continent to continent. To you in particular these symbols of congratulation should wear a reverential significance, for they typify an event in your lives which must ever be memorable. It may seem, indeed, only a short paragraph, a mere sentence in fact, in the book of universal history, but it is not wholly insignificant on that account, or destined, let us hope, to be destitute of results. Great—small—what are these terms of human measurement in the eyes of Omniscience? What are they even to us in the shifting relations of life? The Rhine, at its source, in Switzerland, is a stream which a boy might leap over, but, anon, it becomes a majestic flood, sweeping by the shores of empires, and compelling nations, as at the Congress of Vienna, to modify principles of International law, so as to secure the freedom of its navigation. Depend upon it, there is nothing trivial in life, except as we choose to make it so; and to-day in your horoscope, will be noble or trifling, according to the angle of vision under which you behold it, or the purposes of consecration or effervescence to which you devote it.

But this is something more than a mere festival of boys gathered to celebrate their release from the bonds of Academic apprenticeship. It is, or should be, something more than a show to which we have come with music and flowers and all the pomp and circumstance of a ceremonial drama in order to collect a crowd and enact a pageant. Far from it. This is a solemn consecration of your lives, your talents, and your honor to the profession of your adoption. Here you have received the crown and the mantle of your medical investiture; here has been performed the sacred rite of ordaining you into a priesthood, which, although termed secular, yet often extends its ministrations beyond the wants of our material bodies. Nor is it too much to say, that no higher trust can exist between man

and man than that one which confides to his keeping both health and life.

While, therefore, I tender you the greeting appropriate to an hour, so full of majesty and supreme satisfaction, I cannot lose sight of the burdens of responsibility which this mantle of office imposes upon you. In offering you congratulations for the present, and hope for the future, I feel that I am addressing those who know that these things are valuable only when they rest upon solid foundations; and that congratulation, without a basis of merit, or hope without a basis of faith, are like apples of Sodom, which turn to ashes upon the lips. It is very natural to feel proud of one's honest achievements, and to reckon them as so many triumphal days in the march of time; but we should be chary about parading them too precipitately or ostentatiously under the eyes of criticism, lest, perchance, it be discovered that the foundations on which we have built are both weak and unsubstantial, and the victory not so much achieved as borrowed by us. Hence it would be paying a poor compliment to your culture and good taste to assume that you desired me to devote this inauguration occasion to the trivialities of rhetoric, by perfuming you with the incense of conventional laudation. In justice to myself, to the profession, and to you, a different complexion must be infused into my remarks; and, although necessarily they can be only of a general character, relating to general topics, I hope at least to be able to make them interesting enough to outlive the mere period of their delivery.

The world moves in more senses than one, and since that day when the morning stars first sang together, the purposes of creation have been accomplishing themselves in ever-widening circles. The old axis still spins on; the process of the suns calls forth and ripens new events; and every morning brings a fresh resurrection of power, opportunity, and promise. Swifter and more swiftly the world sweeps through each passing epoch. Hardly is it announced before it is accomplished, and curiosity stands on tip-toe to welcome the next coming event. Here, there, everywhere, the dizzy motion makes the nations reel; the

nights grow shorter, the days longer and more feverish, the sunlight more stimulating, the hunger of expectation more consuming. From pole to pole the sympathizing peoples catch the step of this universal movement, shouting to each other, with a voice of multitudinous music:

Forward, forward, let us range;
Let the great world spin *forever* down the ringing grooves of change!
Through the *shadow* of the globe we sweep into the younger day—
Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay!

Through this swift motion, the world has already passed out of the golden and silver ages of the ancient mythology; passed out of that Saturnian era around which poets and philosophers delight to weave pictures of Arcadian simplicity and social bliss. We have passed by the days of poetry and romance, the days of dreaming and monasticism, and now live in the iron age of Positivism. Hereafter our labors must be performed under the searching sunlight of popular criticism, which, just or unjust, allows us no longer to take refuge behind walls, book-shelves, or traditional dogmas. All the great problems in science, however applied, are now tested by the single standard of utility rather than speculation, of practical application rather than assumed authority. Prove everything, is the motto of to-day.

In entering, therefore, upon a professional career at this Age of the world, and in the midst of such gigantic strides as science is daily making, there is much less reason for congratulation than for misgiving—much less reason for self-praise than for prayer and humility, asking that strength may come from on high, in order that self-reliance may spring up within us, and we may keep the lamp of Hope burning as a cheerful beacon in every untried wilderness of endeavor. It is true that we have dethroned Jupiter and Fate, and the Furies of the old Greek tragedy. It is true that the law of Force is being everywhere supplanted by the law of Love which our religion inculcates; but although great Pan is dead, and the oracles are dumb at Delphi and Dodona, yet Eternal justice does not slumber, and its swift messenger, the law of compensation, “with an eye that never winks and a wing that never tires,” follows each mortal

life with sword and scale, both seeking and in turn doing equity. To-day, more than ever, the title of physician should import a natural philosopher, possessed of the fullest measure of serviceable attainments; keeping pace with the progress of his department in everything, and capable of verifying for himself the truth or error, the pretension or the certainty of any new principle, or so-called discovery. If any one fall below this, he is no priest of science admitted to the plenitude of her communion, but a beggar at the refectory gate who has lived upon the bones and crumbs of her charity, too indolent to "scorn delights and live laborious days," that he may earn the honors of full citizenship in the Republic of Arts and Letters.

All the truths that yet remain to be discovered are now in the world. Above, beneath, around, within us, they are constantly signalizing their presence by symbols which we do not read, come they never so near to us, and by tokens which we make no effort to interpret, because we are imprisoned by prejudices over whose walls we dare not look. Through all these "hieroglyphics of external shows" the spiritual law executes its mandates in our presence, and yet we see it not, until science and the religious sense combine to unseal our eyes. But it is not to dull indolence, or vapid sciolism, or self-laudatory conceit that Providence permits the discovery of scientific secrets. The treasure houses of nature will open their doors only to those who knock long and loudly, and who will sit as patient suppliants for a lifetime on the threshold of the temple of the Unknown. Earnestness—earnestness—earnestness—now, to-morrow—always, is a far better text for this occasion than empty congratulation. The experience of the world everywhere, and in every age, concurs in the assertion that earnestness is the key of success, and the most fragrant incense which can be burnt upon the altars of labor. Nor, after saying this much, will you be surprised if I should begin with the assumption that you are sincerely in love with that divine profession to which you have just been wedded; that you know its history; that you reverence its canons; that you will maintain its ethics, and do something to perpetuate its fame. That something need not be brilliant

or ostentatious, but, in order to live, it must at least be noble and sweet with that essence of self-forgetfulness and sacrifice which appeals to the future, regardless of present reward.

It needs not the age of a patriarch, nor the wisdom of a seer, to discover that every new sphere of action demands at the outset preparation and a purpose. These are the pledges exacted by that law of natural equity which keeps a running account with every human life. It is the balance held in the hands of Eternal justice pronouncing its decrees upon all without distinction of rank, and pursuing the wrong-doer with a relentless scourge, into palaces as well as hovels. Even as the stars are numbered and weighed and held by immutable laws to their appointed duties, so every existence is registered in some great doomsday-book kept in Heaven's high chancery.

We are not here accidentally. Our lives are not intended to be merely passive and recipient, but active, fruitful, and influential. The imperative to labor somewhere and somehow is upon all. There is no escape from this doom, which carries a covert blessing under its apparent shadow. But whenever a purpose is introduced into the problem of activity, all our faculties become suddenly energized to a degree not hitherto perceived, and we accomplish, simply because we *will* to accomplish. The power of the will, is in our intellectual or moral nature what the power of the sun is in the physical universe. Without this latter there can be no seasons and no harvests; without the former no actions and no progress. And so essential to our mental health and happiness is this exercise of the will, that man, deprived of fields in which to employ it, dwindles intellectually, or driven by disappointment into despair, throws himself into the dominions of vice rather than endure the tortures of idleness. It is not Alexander the Great alone who weeps for new fields to conquer. Absence of occupation is a misfortune when compulsory, but a crime against intellect when self-permitted. From this habitual lethargy the will alone can rouse us, for it is the only power on earth which can break through the obstacles of habit, time, place, and circumstance.

It was this will power which carried Cæsar across the Rubi-

con in the teeth of a protesting Senate, and which brought Napoleon back from Elba with a handful of followers to revolutionize empires, by the simple assertion of his sovereign personality. All the great epochs of history have been prefigured in the will of some one man, as in the Hermit Peter we see the Crusades ; as in Wickliffe and Luther we see the Reformation ; as in Hampden and Sidney and Milton we see the English revolution ; as in Washington and Adams we see the spirit of a Republic that was to be.

But for this *will* power, the mind were a chaos, without a ruler to enforce order among its contending faculties. This, indeed, is the key to the riddle of so many fruitless lives, for we too often make our own misfortunes in the presence of the most felicitous opportunities, all the while blaming the stars, society, circumstances, anything in fact which our prejudices may select. But when the ripples of discontent have once subsided, and reason floats anew upon a sea of calm reflection, we are led to a conviction of the utter fallacy of this Materialistic philosophy ; we blush at having worn its shackles with such patient submission ; at having bowed our necks to a yoke of such degrading exaction, and we hasten to collect the shreds of our prostrate manhood for a fresh effort in behalf of human dignity. Let us begin life by casting behind us these old superstitions, these nightmares of antiquity, these mental swaddling clothes spun by the childish brain of Indian sophists, and Persian Magi. *We are freemen* of the whole estate of nature. It is ours to subdue and to enjoy. Every faculty is a power—every power has a field for its exercise. Let us not cringe or tremble, because it thunders, or blows, or rains ; because clouds obscure the sunlight, or darkness descends upon the earth. But let us take the place which belongs to us ; accept the events by which God has surrounded us, turn them to the most honorable advantage, and preach in every act of our lives the gospel of cheerfulness and hope.

As events do not transpire, however, by luck so much as by law, and he who would reap must be willing to sow and water, to toil and to wait with a purpose fixed in the direction of some

definite aim, so we are brought back to the two cardinal pivots of all successful achievement, *preparation* and *a purpose*. It is *with* them that the inception of all good results takes its rise, it is *through* them that a field of action is readily found, and finally it is *by* them that the man can alone become master of the circumstance. Nature never builds by spasms. All her works are the fruit of long, consecutive elaboration. There is no inspiration in the formation of a plant any more than in that of a planet; but everywhere creative purpose acting upon already created instrumentalities. In thousands of years she has produced but one Plato, one Shakespeare, one Newton, among the billions of human beings who have fretted their brief days on the earth. And still her labors continue! Wise men seek to imitate her, as dutiful children a parent. They know her laws, and reverence them in their application to the necessities of life. Hence they practice under that code of equitable justice which teaches them that nothing is to be had for nothing. We get precisely what we pay for, in labor, in patience and in power. Harvey and Jenner and Kepler labored hard and faithfully ere they triumphed; and were past middle life before the world recognized the transcendent merit of their discoveries. Galileo was seventy when he exposed the fallacy of the Ptolemaic system, and was condemned as a heretic for it, by a Council of Cardinals. Time is the element that gives firmness to everything. The oak is the fruit of a century's growth; and the human mind is bound in its productiveness by the same inexorable laws. Spontaneity never discovered a new world, or added durable results to the stores of mankind. There is a system of hard mechanics and unimpassioned method running through the web of our activities, that asserts itself in moments even of apparent inspiration. The divine spirit may be there, but it works nevertheless through instrumentalities, which it thus ennobles, by not disdaining to employ. The secret of doing a thing well, lies in having often done it before, and never coming to it unprepared. It is only by iteration and reiteration, thought, study, practice, that we become masters of our own powers—masters of the situation.

Under those sonorous cadences and silvery strains of Homer and Milton, which lift us into an atmosphere of enrapturing music and self-forgetfulness, there runs a despotic scale of versification, within which the Muse has had to tread with reverential awe. To the popular mind the poet sits upon some Mount of Transfiguration, bathed in the sunshine of the Eternal presence, from which he directly receives, and as directly transmits to listening thousands, the language of a divine allegory. But the poet himself knows better. He knows the long protracted agony of metrical labor; the hard mechanics of legalized measure, and the terrible tractorations of verbal architecture.

Deem not the framing of a deathless lay,
The pastime of a drowsy summer day.

Those smooth lines of Virgil, which flow through you like sunbeams; those noble stanzas of Spenser or Pope or Cowper; those metaphysical gems of Elizabeth Browning, or those sparkling apophthegms of Tennyson, intellectual mosaics set in a framework of transporting imagery, have cost their authors days, weeks, and months of patient, unimpassioned labor. They seem to you spontaneous, when, in fact, they were the fruit of the severest elaboration; and it is that very labor, that filing and refining, that pruning and recasting which has given them transcendent qualities. Such is the price invariably paid for success in any field, nor was ever any man so highly endowed as to be placed above the necessity of compliance with this law.

Concentration of forces and continuous action are the talismans before which every door opens. Labor for what you want and you *shall* get it; but labor in earnest—labor in self-reliance—labor in faith—and the reward (some reward) must come. It is as inevitable as that Destiny which, in ancient mythology, bound even the all-judging Jove in its iron wyths. Nature claims her debts from all; but she also pays us in return, and handsomely. You may safely trust her when Art fails and human courage pales before an impending crisis. The recognition of the constant presence of this guardian angel arms man with both power and dignity, and makes him a victor without knowing exactly how that victory was brought about. Nor, until his spiritual

eye is opened, can he perceive that he owes his triumph to a higher energy than intellect, and a more subtle power than his consciousness can fathom.

I take it to be a generally understood principle in mental philosophy, as well as in mechanics, that the height of a pyramid is ever determined by the breadth of its base; hence the broader and deeper the foundations of knowledge, the higher may the superstructure be carried—the loftier, in fact, *will* it be carried; for it is a law of our nature that the appetite grows from what it feeds upon; and, as all knowledge is absorbent and assimilative, it constantly demands food for itself, and appropriates it according as it is exercised in that habit. All knowledge, too, classifies itself, and very idle it is, therefore, to ask of what use *some* (any particular) branch may be in the aggregate of a whole course of study. Rest assured it is a link which you will miss in the great chain of accomplishment, whenever a strain is put upon it, and you are summoned to weather a sudden storm of responsibility; or, if in that chain some weak and ill-forged link be surreptitiously introduced, although you should paint it over and varnish it with the highest gloss, still, whenever the hour of trial comes, that weak link will fly asunder, the story of its deceitfulness will be exposed, and the man, like a ship with a parted cable, will drift at the mercy of circumstances. What, if in your case this weak link should prove to be in the department of Anatomy or Chemistry, and through a mis-performed surgical operation, or an error in prescribing, some valuable life should be sacrificed as an indisputable proof of your incompetency? Would you not begin to realize then, that in those studies which you have pursued, there is nothing trivial, nothing merely ornamental, and nothing that you can afford to overlook daily, hourly—always? Would you not begin to realize that these studies constituted a professional atmosphere, which you must constantly breathe, if you would live and grow, or, neglecting to do so, incur the risk of shipwreck at every step?

Alas! there are other sins than those mentioned in the Decalogue; sins against consistency—sins against self-respect—sins

against self-reliance—felonies all, committed upon our own personal character; and when carried to their highest consummation, ultimating in mental or moral suicide. I am not so sure that philanthropy and Christian charity are always properly employed when aiding men to compound such felonies as these, by cozening their conceit, and helping them over hard places on cushions of spiritual down. Better, far better, to let them pay the penalty belonging to the offence, since he who has learned that the moral government of the world is based upon law, and not upon chance, has taken an enduring lesson in wisdom. Perhaps too, that bitter experience was the very draught needed to invigorate a tottering character—the very bridge that should carry it, as in the case of St. Augustine and Bunyan, across some difficult strait of life, and place it on a firm table-land of fresh determination.

While it is an undeniable fact that a physician to-day enjoys opportunities for study and improvement such as no previous age ever afforded, it is equally undeniable that, in our country, at least, the standard of medical education has not kept pace with the demands of the century. It is impossible, and therefore unreasonable to ascribe this result to any one particular cause. It belongs in fact to many, and is born of the general rapidity of movement of life here, whether intellectually or whether socially, over the same movement as exhibited in Europe. Our political and social problems work themselves out so rapidly, and with an appearance of success so astounding, that the ordinary laws of development and progress seem, like the telegraphic system of the country, to be exclusively under the control of electricity. While a boy is going through college, a new Territory is organized, a State grows out of it, and in another year the lawyers in its courts are quoting the decisions of their own Appellate tribunals. All this is very much on the principle of the cannon ball which, on the way to its mark, goes through things and not around them. In certain departments of life, this cometary movement may go on for a while longer without interruption to the stability of the commonwealth. So long as there are fresh avenues opened, through which popular

effervescence can find an outlet, what might otherwise prove a fatal shock to the political fabric of society will be distributed in insignificant rumblings throughout the line of general movement. In time, however, there will be limitations found, which must give rise to reactions. There will be warning shocks to our political sympathies, and gradually we shall settle down like other nations who have passed through the disproportioning days of childhood, into an age of maturity and definite organization.

In the current of this great continental movement scientific institutions and ideas have been hurried along with corresponding rapidity. The facility with which commerce and the mechanic arts have progressed, and paved the way for the accumulation of vast fortunes, has produced a national giddiness on the subject of success. Because of the rapid strides made in all avocations dealing alone with material agencies, and the wealth they are seen to add to the treasury of the nation, the liberal professions, which are rated as non-productive in the scale of political economy, have suffered by comparison greatly in public estimation. By a mistaken analogy with the arts, it is falsely concluded that the same rules which apply to them will apply to the professions. It seems to be forgotten that the application of mechanical science, when reduced to practical rules, demands only capital and but little time; while the professions are the fruit of that immutable law of mental development which, like the seasons, cannot change with the changes in social economy. Whatsoever the mind undertakes, it must pass through a spring-time of planting, a summer of flowering, and an autumn of ripening. Hence professional attainments cannot be hurried forward by any forcing process; they must be evolved in obedience to fore-ordained laws which know no change. They are associated, like all the processes of growth, with periods of time, which must be accomplished in longer or shorter stages. But this takes time, and time to-day is an outlaw, whom every one feels himself commissioned to slay. Long periods of study are considered an anachronism in this century of swift events and stirring results. The locomotive is the only type of public opinion.

Inasmuch, also, as the genius of a profession involves the idea of a special class of qualified men, which fact must separate them initially from the masses, and impart more or less of a corporate character to their association, they have come to be regarded as quasi-monopolies and relics of a feudal age, by the ignorant and unlearned.

But these things afford no excuse for neglecting the duties which you owe to the profession and to yourselves. You are in honor bound to live above them; in honor bound to redeem all the pledges which this new life imposes upon you. These pledges, rightly interpreted, mean preparation and proficiency, fidelity in the discharge of your duties to society, and an honorable pride in the profession which has adopted you. No compromise consistent with honor is possible within the sphere of these duties; no compromise with indolence or ignorance, with chicanery or false pretension, with double dealing or personal detraction. Liberality is a crown of grace in all, but a craven concession and surrender of an honest principle to please one man or many, is an abandonment of the pedestal of your manhood; when that is gone then pray for wings, since no spot of earth can ever again afford you a firm foothold.

Therefore, is it, that wisdom enjoins upon you, the duty of the broadest and deepest preparation, a preparation to which every day of life should add something, however humble it may be, in amount. Nor is it sufficient to study merely in the present and the actual, or those authors which are most immediate to us. The old masters have an undying claim upon every succeeding generation. Wisdom is not the exclusive inheritance of any one age, and those who would fit themselves for usefulness in the present, or would build up systems for the future, must compare past things with present, must respect and be instructed by the labors of the wise who have preceded them. The Romans took their models from the Greeks, the Greeks from the Phœnicians or Egyptians, and the western nations of Europe have not disdained to imitate the masters of the Ancient World. Aristotle and Euclid still furnish us invaluable textbooks; the Pandects of Justinian, and the Institutes of Caius,

still animate the jurisprudence of continental Europe. Cicero remains, as he ever must, the great philosophical teacher of statesmen and jurists in every age, as Plato does of moralists. And Homer, in each generation, finds some daring imitator, who, at immeasurable distance, attempts to translate his grandiloquent utterances. Yet no bard of ancient or modern times save Milton alone, has had a pinion strong enough to bear him to those Olympian heights of imagery where Homer sits enthroned without a peer in Epic grandeur.

Nor, if you turn to the annals of your own profession will you find less occasion to admire the labors of the old masters. It is manifestly unjust to compare the physical sciences of our day, and the men distinguished in them, with the mere glimmerings of similar knowledge possessed by the ancients. No parallel, in fact, can be run between them. Still, judged by the light of their times, Hippocrates and Galen and Celsus stood in their day much higher than ever Boerhaave or Sydenham did in theirs. And as we follow the chronology of the Medical Fathers down to modern times, we are struck with the superior wisdom of these elders who, unaided by collateral sciences which now furnish such assistance to medicine, had to grope their way through the darkness of wholly unexplored regions. Under this aspect of their lives, their labors rise in merit to a degree which I could hardly describe without incurring the charge of exaggeration. But it is to the physicians of the Middle Ages in particular, Arabian, Italian, French, English, Dutch, that we owe the foundations of modern medicine. In the schools established by them at Salerno, Paris, Bologna, and Montpellier, they collected the learning of the Greeks, Saracens, and Romans, thus transmitting the canons of their art as a didactic system, calculated to preserve orthodoxy of principles by hereditary succession. Brave old enthusiasts, they tolerated no lukewarmness or half-hearted allegiance in their pupils, but compelled them to study seven years before they could be admitted to an examination, and, when finally graduated, required of them an oath on the Holy Evangelists that they would keep the faith in medicine as originally delivered. The times have indeed changed since then, as also

the standard of knowledge, but whatever the degree of ours, we cannot yet afford to be ignorant of the labors of these pioneers. For they teach us to be wary of pretenders and empty philosophers in medicine, who come heralded by the announcement of new revelations to mankind. They teach us to balance an honest and liberal conservatism against the tedious talk of reformers and the senseless chatter of sentimental sages.

But aside from these remote chapters in medical history, which serve to point a moral for us, there are some nearer home to awaken your pride in the land of your birth. Although it is less than a century since we began an independent political existence, our medical annals present some names which shine with transcendent lustre; names not only inscribed on tablets in the temple of Medicine, but which the muse of history and the gratitude of a nation will never permit to die. It is not often that we hear mentioned now the name of David Ramsay of South Carolina, physician, statesman, historian. And yet he was one of those patriot orators of the Revolution who did much to fire the hearts of his fellow-citizens. Distinguished for general scholarship and public spirit, he not only took part in the active movements of his day, but wrote the history of the revolution in his own State, and later, a general history of our revolutionary struggle. His career as a physician, though high, was ennobled by the wider range he gave it as a statesman; and his various writings attest the jealous patriotism with which he revered his country's fame. No American physician has ever equalled him in that high range of philosophical inquiry which is essential to successful historical composition. The learned Cooper, who was a juriconsult as well as a physician, is the only one who could have followed him into this field. For he was the compiler of the first edition of the Statutes at Large of South Carolina, and re-translated besides, the Institutes of Justinian.

Contemporaneous with Ramsay was Benjamin Rush, the elegant and accomplished medical scholar of his day, who, with an ardor which age could not abate, lectured for *forty-four* years at the University of Pennsylvania. Like all the scholars of the revolutionary period, Rush was an active patriot and a mem-

ber of the Continental Congress ; nor did his public duties cease there, for he was subsequently in the State Legislature, and for many years Superintendent of the Mint. Yet, with all this, he found time for authorship, and *seven* volumes bear witness to the fertility of his pen. To that same stirring period of our history belong the names of Josiah Bartlett and Matthew Thornton, the first of whom was among the original framers of the Articles of Confederation—those “founders of empire” to whom Lord Bacon assigns the first place in the gratitude of mankind. The second was Governor of New Hampshire at a time when only the highest merit could aspire to such a position ; and to have selected a physician to fill it was evidence that, like Ramsay and Rush and Bartlett, he was something more than a mere prescriber of drugs and medical haberdasher.

But foremost among this bright galaxy of Revolutionary physicians, because wearing the martyr’s crown of self-sacrifice, stands, by universal consent, the name of Joseph Warren ! Looking at him by the light of contemporaneous history, his fame is eclipsed by none of the early patriots of that day, and had his life been spared who can doubt that in the councils of the nation he would have vindicated the promises of his early manhood ?

He also was an orator, and by the fervor of his eloquence inflamed the people of Massachusetts to open defiance of the British Crown. Twice he delivered the oration on the anniversary of the Boston massacre, the last time, in particular, in the face of such tremendous opposition, that no one dared to undertake the task which he solicited and successfully accomplished, despite the threats of his enemies, who had assembled to overawe him. When James Otis and John Adams were thundering against the encroachments of the mother country, and Patrick Henry, in Virginia, had thrown down the gauntlet of defiance in words that would have driven an Athenian crowd to Marathon, Warren was fanning the movement of the impending tragedy. He was the Hampden of our Revolution, and, like his illustrious prototype, fell too early in the struggle to witness the consummation of the great epic he had helped to inaugurate.

The tall shaft on Bunker's Hill which marks the spot and tells the tale of the great fray which ushered in the independence of the American colonies, amid all the touching reminiscences it awakens, excites no emotion superior to that with which the eye beholds at its base the humble stone bearing these words of immortal significance, *Here Warren fell!*

These were, indeed, brilliant lives; and the theatre of their activities was one well calculated to adorn them with a halo of splendor. They had kings and armies and governments for pawns on that political chess-board, and nations as spectators of the issues at stake. It is not often, indeed, that physicians are called upon to take such active part in public affairs; and yet, when the emergency arises, they should rise with it to the highest necessities of existing events, even though it should lead them to another Bunker Hill.

But there are other lives, less conspicuous it is true, though not less noble, in the annals of our medical biography, deserving the highest commendation, and furnishing the best models for your imitation. Men who have struggled against adversity not only without aid, but without sympathy; who have endured, unmurmeringly, poverty and all its depressing incidents, have resisted every temptation to swerve from the path of duty they had marked out, and, more difficult yet, have kept their courage bright and their faith untarnished while passing through the probationary years of their professional development. Alas! how many men have repeated in their own lives some of those bitter chapters of the Odyssey over which we have wept, as we followed the "tempest-tossed exile" in his struggles with adversity.

From among these examples of truly great men, I select one in particular, who had no superior as a physician and surgeon in his day, and was, in fact, called the "Father of New England Surgery." I allude to Nathan Smith. A farmer's boy at the age of twenty-four, he became inspired with a desire to study medicine from accidentally witnessing a surgical operation. Repelled at the outset by the want of an academic education, he resolutely set himself to study, slowly fought his way along to his

profession, and began practice with nothing but his native resolution and a high moral purpose. After several years practice, desirous still farther to perfect his knowledge, he went to Edinburgh, where, as a simple student, he submitted himself to the ordinary curriculum of the day. Of his various and manifold labors, it is sufficient to say that he established the Medical School at Dartmouth College, where, for several years, he (*alone*) taught all the branches of Medicine and Surgery; that he became Professor in the Medical Department of Yale College and at the University of Vermont, and had at one time the largest practice in New England. If any man, in our land of manifold advantages, ever began life with everything against, and nothing to encourage him, it was he.

Such a life as that—such a model for all—it is pleasant to gaze upon; yet it is one by no means exceptional. History constantly repeats itself. In all directions there are men toiling against adversity the same to-day as yesterday. The law of this necessity will not be suspended to accommodate any one. It is only some antinomian Sybarite who seeks to evade its obligations. But great are the rewards which it brings—lasting the fame which it builds up. Think of the unborn millions that are yet to rise and praise and reverence Jenner, and to hand his name down through every coming century until time shall be no more. Think of the thousands in whose behalf Morton continues to disarm pain, and to render a surgical pillow one of roses and sweet forgetfulness! Think of the sad victims of mental shipwreck whom the labors of Conolly have redeemed from dungeons and chains, by infusing a new element of treatment into Asylums, which has made them to-day one of the chief glories of our civilization. No longer is Medicine impotent before Insanity; and the tortured Macbeth, if present, would not long have to wait to find many who could minister successfully to a mind diseased. Are not these, monuments more lasting than brass or Egyptian pyramids—monuments which the carking tooth of time will in vain assail.

In the most brilliant public place of Europe stands the obelisk of Luxor, snatched from the ruins of antiquity to deck the

triumphs of a gorgeous civilization. I have seen it when the pale beams of an August moon silvered for the millionth time its old hieroglyphics, as they repeated the story of those days of Egyptian grandeur during which the hundred-gated Thebes poured forth her swarming multitudes to the worship of Osiris. And there it stood, grand, gloomy, awful, as on that penitential night when the Angel of Death passed over the land, and wailing was heard at every fireside. There it stood, the same as Pharaoh and Cambyzes and Moses may have seen it, casting its shadow upon a gay populace, dizzy with the hilarity of a national festival. In its presence one feels as though he stood before the open grave of the centuries where, through all the accumulated dust of human hearts and human hopes, this single survivor erects his defiant crest against the encroachments of Time. All the events recorded by it relate only to the glories of a Pagan worship, or the triumphs of despotic supremacy. But nothing which relates to the elevation of humanity, nothing to the development of those virtues, public or private, without which the sky were a blank, the earth a heap of ashes, and Heaven but the invention of a poetical imagination. Such are the records which the world admires and hastens to inscribe in the pages of history.

But there is another side to this splendor. There are other records yet to be written here below, compared with which all the peerage of Assyria and Egypt, and all the victories of Sesostris

“Are but as dust that rises up
And is lightly laid again.”

In the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York, there is an humble mural tablet dedicated to the memory of a score of brave young students who fell victims to a sweeping pestilence while discharging their duties in the wards of its various hospitals. Unheralded by drum or trumpet or banners, or the shouts of sympathizing multitudes, they went down into their pestilential battle-field, knowing that there was no escape from the shafts of that unerring marksman, Death. And night after night they kept their dismal watch, and went their lonesome

rounds in those fever-stricken wards, ministering to the sick and dying, in obedience to their divine mission. Slowly, one by one, each fell himself a victim to that pestilence from which he had sought to save a fellow-being. Unflinching to the last, each in turn took his place in that army of noble martyrs whose record is in the keeping of the Seraphim.

No obelisk in any public place hands down the story of those heroic names ; no bronze tablets arrest the attention of a dizzy crowd, or make it pause in mid-career to sigh over the fate of those young braves. Only on that humble, inconspicuous stone seen by few on earth, does the visitor read the epic of this great martyrdom. Nor do they need pyramid, obelisk, or monumental bronze, to perpetuate their memory. A good deed can never die. It is a possession for all time. Caught up by rejoicing angels, it is "syllabled on tongues of air by rocks and woods and lonely mountain sides." It is repeated at evening firesides ; it is sung at national festivals ; it is quoted by poets and orators ; and, like an universal intuition, it awakens an echo in every human heart. Looking from the proud obelisk of Luxor to that humble mural tablet, let me ask you on which you would prefer to have your name inscribed ?

Such, gentlemen, are the immortal examples which your profession holds up for your emulation. If, therefore, I have succeeded in impressing upon you the essential dignity of a liberal profession ; if I have succeeded in convincing you that it is an intellectual Republic, requiring of its citizens purity, patriotism and industry, then I shall have discharged my whole duty to you and to the profession. Then, indeed, I shall have started you from the golden mile-stone of to-day in the path to honor and fame ; then I shall have taught you to look trustingly towards that bounteous future, whose golden hours encircling the chariot of the sun, are still advancing to crown you with daily mercies.

